PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,041—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:- TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland.....per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky.. ,,	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky .... ,,	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital pegr..... ,,	14	4
Two ,, fine mellow ..... ,,	15	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin ..... ,,	11	6

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall. capacity
RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd Dec.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5645	1300	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	500	K. Crewe	27th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I.	ROME	5645	1200	A. E. Daniell	24th ,,
†	GANGES	4398	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5813	1600	M. de Horne	10th ,,
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†	GANGES	4305	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I.	OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†	ARABIA	3520	500	F. Reney	28th ,,
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6968	1000	J. Orman	5th May.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—
27th Dec. 24th Jan,
10th Jan, 7th Feb.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	9th Jan. 1894.
GISELA	F. Kesovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 655

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,278	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samson House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 11th Jan., 8th Feb., and 8th March, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th January, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
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Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 14, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd December, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoosrah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CULNA," 1,950 tons, on the 21st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th Decr.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,514	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
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H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA" will positively SAIL as above on the 20th inst. For Freight and Passage, Apply to the Agents,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

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CHEESE.
Imported by every through Mail.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese	per lb.	0 13	0 15
Do. do.	on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Gruyere	on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Cheddar	whole cheese ,,	0 13	0 14
Do.	on cut ,,	0 14	1 0
Gorgonzola	on cut ,,	1 2	1 4
Stilton	whole cheese ,,	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut ,,	1 8	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs.	per Jar	3 8	4 0
Roquefort	whole cheese ,,	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut ,,	1 6	1 10

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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FOR THE 'XMAS SEASON,
TREACHER AND Co.'S
NEW CATALOGUE of
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO PLATE, and
FANCY GOODS is now
READY, and will be sent
FREE on APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD., | BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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In Great Variety, Best and Cheapest.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED,
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TREACHER & CO. are receiving large Consignments of CHOICE WINES of all kinds to meet the extra demand at this Season of the year, and have now a most Complete Stock of All Brands most in Repute.
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of all Brands most in demand.
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by Gonsalez, Byass & Co.
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from Sandeman & Co.
CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
SAUTERNES AND HUNGARIAN WINES.
GUINESS' DUBLIN STOUT
by Foster and Burke.
PILSENER AND ROMFORD ALE.
SPIRITS OF ALL BRANDS AND FOREIGN LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY
AND
HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.
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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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AND
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES
Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.
OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES
Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	,,
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3 0	,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box
Cordelia	50 ,,	5 0	,,
La Odalisca	50 ,,	5 0	,,
Vera	25 ,,	6 0	,,
Sins Rival	50 ,,	7 8	,,
Mi Reina	50 ,,	6 0	,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	,,
Regalia del Principe	100 ,,	7 8	,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."
THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same.
Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.
CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884,"
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
[Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest.
TRY IT!!
CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL, CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS :—
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THE following are a FEW of a Great Variety of CRACKERS just RECEIVED by P. and O. s. s. "Thames." An early Inspection at our Various Establishments is Solicited.

STATUETTES.	CUPID'S CARGO.	MAIL CART.
SURPRISE.	LITTLE PLAYMATES.	THOUGHT READING.
AMUSING 'XMAS.	SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.	GOOD CHILD'S MYSTERIOUS CRACKERS.
CHEAP 'XMAS.	HAT BOX.	ALLY SLOPER, HIS TRUNK.
CHEAP TOY.	UP TO DATE.	ENTICING
SHADOW GRAPHIC.	PANTOMIME LUGGAGE.	LILLIPUTIAN.
LOVER'S SECRETS.	MINIATURE TOY.	NIGGER'S DELIGHT.
MY FIRST BOX	'XMAS HOLIDAY.	

From 8 Annas to Rs. 5-8.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BYCULLA, FORT, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD'S FOR SEASON 93-4
NEW SUITINGS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c.
LOUNGE SUITS— From Rs. 24. DRESS SUITS— From Rs. 70. TWEED SUITS— From Rs. 40.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS. ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR ,,	3¾ ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,		200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
(OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE).
PRINCE'S DOCK.
THE "SUTLEJ" VARIETY TROUPE.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
Commencing at 8-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME :

PART I.

1 Song.....The Lone Shoreman...Mr. Saunder.
2 Song, in Character...Boosing Boosaliers....Mr. Cornick.
3 Recitation.....Mr. Notley.
4 Song.....Anchored.....Mr. Cogswell.
5 Song, (Comic in character).....Oh Mr. Porter.....Mr. Haywood.
6 Mandolin,(Duet Pianoforte Accompaniment).....Messrs. Etherington and Camilleri.
7 Song.....When other Lips .....Mr. Berry.
8 Sailor's Hornpipe .....Mr. Notley.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Song & Chorus,(in Character) Daisy Bell..Mr. Daniel.
2 Song.....Love's old Sweet Song....Mr. Holland.
3 Recitation.....Kissing Cup Race.....Mr. Nicholetts.
4 Song (Co - ic in Character).....What a Boy like you .....Mr. Watson.
5 Lecture on Temperance .....Mr. Notley.
6 Song.....Wearing of the Green.....Mr. Fox.
7 Mandolin Solo .....Mr. Cooiman.
8 Song (Comic in Character) .....Take my Advice.....Mr. Beard.
9 Feats of Strength.....Bermondsey Pet.

The whole to Conclude with a Short but Magnificent Scenic Display of the Red Sea by Moonlight.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Carriages can be ordered at 10-30 P.M.
ADMISSION :—
A few Reserved Seats in Front, Rs. 2 each.
Tickets : Unreserved 8annas. 1. Back Seats 8 annas,
Tickets can be had on Board the s. s. "Sutlej," and at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Frere Road.
PROCEEDS for the BENEFIT of the INSTITUTE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon ; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE DRAMATIC CANTATA,
By GILBERT AND SULLIVAN,
ENTITLED
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a Comedietta in one Act,
ENTITLED
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.
The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers	Col. Empson
Mrs. Crommelin	Mr. Fosbery
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Leveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. Lowndes
Miss Stevens	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Swift	Mr. Macpherson
Miss Turner	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Westlake	Mr. Nixon
Mr. Beaumont	Mr. Reddie
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Crommelin	

And Others.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Tickets may be obtained.
Stalls .....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle..... Rs. 3

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE SOCIETY'S NEXT CONCERT
Will take place at the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1894.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS of the Byculla Scottish High School and the John Connon High School will take Place TO-DAY, in the TOWN HALL, at 4-45 P.M.
The HON. MR. W. R. MACDONELL will Preside. All FRIENDS of the Schools are Invited to be present.

SELLING OFF !
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
AT HALF THE PRICE MARKED.
DON'T LOSE SUCH A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.

JUST ON HAND.
CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.
The Finest Safes and the Finest Vault Door ever made in the British Isles were constructed by CHUBBS of the Armour Plate.

54 by 28 by 25,	Fitted with	2	Drawers and	2	Distinct [Locks.
42 by 36 by 24	"	"	"	"	"
38 by 26 by 23	"	"	"	"	"
33 by 29 by 21	"	"	"	"	"
31 by 24 by 22	"	"	"	"	"
28 by 22 by 21	"	"	one Drawer.		
26 by 20 by 20	"	"	"	"	
24 by 18 by 18	"	"	"	"	
22 by 17 by 15	"	"	"	"	

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

'XMAS PRESENTS FOR ALL AGES.
BEFORE purchasing Presentation Books for CHILDREN, the YOUNG, or the OLD, please Inspect our Stock. We have just received Books in different Bindings, such as in Cloth, Morocco, Calf, &c., and they vary in prices from Annas 12 to Rs. 75.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
Farewell Performance !
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
Farewell Performance !
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
Farewell Performance !
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT of MR. H. KITTS.
BENEFIT of MR. H. KITTS.
MAMMOTH BILL.
MAMMOTH BILL.
FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER.
MR. HENRY KITTS
as
CARRAWAY BONES
In Mark Melford's Screaming Farcical Comedy,
"TURNED UP."
"TURNED UP."
Supported by the Full Strength of the Company,
To be Followed by
ALL THE GEMS OF OUR
SELECT VARIETY REPERTOIRE.
Box Office at SOUNDY and Co.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME !
Novel and Wonderful Performances !
Rich and Imposing Costumes !
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1893.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance Commence at 9 P.M.
ADMISSION :—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16 ; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2 ; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zonana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.
Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.
J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1894 :—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th December, 1893, for the Election of Chairman.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1893, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
WITH a view to enable the Railway-Company to provide ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are equested to either Book their Seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.
It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th December, 1893.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)
MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.
Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid by the Undersigned, on presentation of Debenture Bonds, duly discharged at the Office of Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Fort, Bombay.
J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Pitman's System.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).
ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED.
COAL CUTTING CONTRACTS.
SINGARENI COLLIERIES.
WANTED, AT ONCE, for the Singareni Collieries, in the State of Hyderabad (Deccan), Coal Cutting Contractors who can bring in about 400 trained coal cutters and 250 fillers.
FOUR PITS WILL BE LET either to one contractor or separately. Each Pit will require about the number of men given above.
For rates and particulars apply, at once, to
THE AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER IN INDIA,
THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED,
SECUNDERABAD,
DECCAN.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invit Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties (Pension and Tax Ground) at Mazagaon, near the Bridge one of them known as "Homejee Hall," and the othe adjoining it to the South admeasuring 64, 65 and 1,926 3-square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows outhouses and gardens thereon.
Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE :—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.
H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

A 5lb.-TIN FINEST HIMALAYAN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
Will be Delivered FREE for Rs. 5-8
To any Address in India or Burma.
Apply to PROPRIETOR, HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE.
Rambagh, P. O., Saharanpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Crab Winches, Centrifugal Pumps, Constructors' Pumps, Rock Drilling Machines, &c., Second-hand but in good order Repaired if required in the Railway Workshops. For further Particulars apply to
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. Railway, Nagpur, C. P
Nagpur, 9th December, 1893.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

LIPTON'S TEAS.	The finest the World can produce.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	To be obtained all over
LIPTON'S TEAS.	INDIA and the EAST.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Note the Prices :—
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Choicest Blend of Indian
LIPTON'S TEAS.	PEKOE
LIPTON'S TEAS.	SOUCHONG,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Per lb. 12 Annas.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjiling and Ceylon
LIPTON'S TEAS.	ORANGE PEKOES,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Re. 1-2 per lb.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	PURE CEYLON
LIPTON'S TEAS.	TEA,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Grown on
LIPTON'S TEAS.	LIPTON'S
LIPTON'S TEAS.	DAMBATENNE
LIPTON'S TEAS.	ESTATES.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Re. 1 per lb.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Are Packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Thus preserving the Delicious Flavor and Aroma.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	GAINED
LIPTON'S TEAS.	the Highest and only
LIPTON'S TEAS.	AWARD
LIPTON'S TEAS.	at the
LIPTON'S TEAS.	WORLD'S
LIPTON'S TEAS.	FAIR,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	CHICAGO,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	British Section.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	GOLD MEDAL,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	HANOVER 1893.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	LARGEST SALE
LIPTON'S TEAS.	in the
LIPTON'S TEAS.	WORLD.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	In air-tight Boxes,
LIPTON'S TEAS.	Containing
LIPTON'S TEAS.	1 lb. Nett.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	5 lbs. Nett.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	10 lbs. Nett.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	20 lbs. Nett.
LIPTON'S TEAS.	No Extra Charge for Boxes.

MORE THAN
ONE MILLION PACKETS
Sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

LIPTON,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
Of the Following Celebrated
TEA and COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON.
Viz. :—Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mousakelle Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranella.

LIPTON'S
INDIAN OFFICES :—
30-1, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
LIPTON'S WAREHOUSES :—
11 and 12, Hare St., Calcutta.
Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency :—
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
LIPTON'S HAMS ! LIPTON'S BACONS !
In Canvass.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.
Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.
ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100 ...	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	...	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	...	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	...	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	...	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.
WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.
Cash Discount 10 per cent.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS
SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.
THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b, c, d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 3 . The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CABSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	80 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	35 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.
A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.
OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.
Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.
Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.
Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12 ; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6 ; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.
These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.
Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized by Financial Assistance and Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat.
University Examination Results.
Port Trustees' Annual Inspection of the Harbour.
Variety Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 8-45 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Churney Road Girls' School, Girgaum, 4 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Education Society, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gutenfels and Naderi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Vasna entered, and the s. s. Hirochima Maru left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay Revolver Club on the Sands, near Church Gate Street Station, at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow, the 20th instant.

THE BOMBAY SCOTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Byculla Scottish High School and the John Connon High School will take place this evening, at the Town Hall.

A MISSING MOTHER.—A Hindu woman, named Krishnee, residing at Stone Bunder, has reported to the police that her mother Gungai, aged sixty-five years, left home on the evening of the 15th instant, to fetch some medicine, and has not since returned.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.—Mowji Devchund, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, has made a report to the police, that his brother Tokersey, aged twenty-four years, who was insane, left home, at 3 p.m., on the 10th instant, and has not since been heard of.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a debate at the Rooms of the Grant Road Branch, to-night, at 8-15, with Mr. Henry Conder as chairman. Subject: "Is the use of tobacco in any form beneficial?" Messrs Clarke, Cutler, Powell, McCane, Flynn, and Roche will take part. The meeting is open to ladies.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Alfred York Browne, M.A., Chaplain of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay Chaplain of Aden (Steamer Point), Arabia; Rev. P. G. Bruce-Austin, Chaplain at Shillong, Assam; Rev. Bertram G. Durrad, M.A., Senior Curate of Wem, Salop, Organising Secretary to the Mission Association for Mashonaland.

A QUADRILLE PARTY.—On Saturday night, the members of the Mazagon Club gave a very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment to its members and their friends. The programme, which was a lengthy one and all that could be desired, went off without a hitch. A word of praise is due to Mr. S. Fernandez who acted as master of the ceremonies for its success.

PRIZE-GIVING AT MAZAGON.—On Thursday next, a 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor will give away the prizes to the children of Peter's Boys, and Girls' Schools, Mazagon in the Boys' school-room. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Professor Hathornthwaite has promised to speak on the occasion. The attendance of all friends of the Mission is cordially invited.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—At 4 p.m., on Saturday last, a syce, named Keshav Moorar, was exercising a horse, on the Parel Road, when the animal suddenly took fright, threw the syce off and ran along the thoroughfare, knocking down in its course, a woman, aged forty years, and causing a slight wound on her forehead. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The officers and crew of the P. & O. s. s. Sutlej intend giving another of their interesting variety entertainments in the above institute, this evening, at 8-45 p.m. An excellent programme, which appears in our advertising columns, has been drawn up for the occasion, and as the proceeds are for the benefit of the Institute, the kind efforts of the performers will doubtless receive the recognition they deserve.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CRUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

Quadrille	Roundabout ..... Williams.
Overture	Macbeth ..... Hatton.
Polka	Lovely ..... Piefke.
Selection	Olivette ..... Andran.
Mazurka	(A Love Duet) ..... Faust.
Valse	Soiree D'ete ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOSPITALITY ON A LARGE SCALE.—On Sunday Sirdar Abdool Hoq, Nawab Dilerjung of Hyderabad, entertained his co-religionists of the Mussalman faith at a public dinner at Mahim in honour of the Pir Durgah festival. The number of guests twelve months ago was about twenty thousand, but on this occasion nearly double the number of poor Mahomedans (men, women, and children) partook of the Nawab's hospitality. The dinner which began in the forenoon, and lasted until eight o'clock in the evening, consisted of sweetmeats and pilao.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., the Bombay agents of this well-known insurance office, have sent us the card calendar for 1894. The familiar "trade mark" of the office, with its old-fashioned method of representing King Sol, is in itself a reminder that the company is one of the oldest in existence. Established in 1710 the office had property insured in it last year amounting to £391,300,000, the accumulated funds standing at £1,891,060, whilst the premiums for the year totalled up to £1,029,326. The card calendar is neatly printed, and will be found very serviceable.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore placed Moosa Sakaji and eleven other Israelites before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Agreepada and the rest, together with the first with playing therein with dice and money. Inspector Moore, acting on information received, proceeded to the house of the first accused, at half-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, and arrested all of them in the act of gambling. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined No. 1 Rs. 20, the rest Rs. 5 each.

FATAL RESULT OF EATING DECOMPOSED FISH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, regarding the circumstances, under which Withoo Gopal, aged thirty years, met his death, on Sunday evening. The deceased was a servant in the employ of one Ruttonbai, the widow of Goolam Hoosein Jamal, and resided in her wood depot, at Gogari Moholla, Null Bazar. On Saturday morning, the deceased with two other labourers, named Krishna and Waman was engaged in splitting up woods, and at noon they all partook of their food, which consisted of rice and fish. About half-an-hour afterwards the deceased complained of cramps in the limbs and peculiar sensations in the stomach, and said that he felt giddy. Shortly afterwards the two labourers complained of feeling similar symptoms, consequently they were all conveyed to the Goculdas Tijpal Hospital, where Withoo died shortly after admission, while the two others recovered. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, was of opinion that death was due to collapse produced by eating decomposed fish. Dr. Easden, the House Surgeon to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, who was present, when the post-mortem was held, also concurred in the opinion expressed by Dr. Sidney Smith, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A NEW INDIAN DENTIFRICE.—Dr. Manockji Bapuji Lahewalla, L. M. and S., has brought out certain dental preparations, made in London from his recipe, and composed chiefly of Indian ingredients, some of which had to be specially shipped to London, which are somewhat unique in character, and as such deserve a passing notice. The preparations are styled the "Manjan," a vernacular term signifying the cleaner, which have been given to indicate unmistakeably their purely Indian origin. The dentifrice is said to have been in use for generations in a crude form in certain Parsee families in Surat; and Dr. Lahewalla, having come to know of its great value as a tooth-cleaner and tooth-preserver, improved on it; and with the help of an eminent firm of English chemists turned the once crude preparation into a delicious paste and powder, which, packed in elegantly-finished cans and jars, can compare most favourably with the best English preparations of the sort, retaining at the same time all the excellent properties of the original article. Dr. Lahewalla has also prepared a tooth-ache cure, which is warranted to be both a preventive and a cure of tooth-ache, due to inflammation.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—On Thursday last, the annual entertainment, followed by the distribution of prizes to the students of St. Agnes' School, Bandora, was held in the spacious school hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The interior of the school and its compound were profusely decorated, with flags, evergreens, oil buttics, and lamps. Precisely, at 6-30 p.m. the proceedings commenced by the St. Joseph's Band striking up a spirited march. A dramatic performance was then given by the students, whose acting considering their age, was very praiseworthy. It was quite evident great pains had been bestowed on the get up of the play. The audience included Rev. Fr. D'Monte of Lonauli, Rev. Fr. J. Nuckell, S.J., Rev. Fr. Walrath, S.J., and other Rev. Fathers. After the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Fr. D'Monte of Lonauli, the chairman, delivered an impressive speech, in which he said that he was much gratified with what he had heard and seen that evening. He also expressed himself as highly pleased with the rapid progress made by the students. Great praise is due to the mistress of the school for her untiring energy and patience in imparting a sound education. The school report was read by Mr. Robert Conceicao, and special mention was made therein of the growth of the school. The managers are to be congratulated that their perseverance and devotion in the management of, school has had such gratifying results. The St. Joseph's Band was in attendance, and played a well-selected programme music at intervals, under the leadership of Mr. Francis Conceicao.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

HIS HIGHNESS CHAMARAJENDRA WODIER BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., the Maharaja of Mysore, accompanied by her Highness the Maharani, C.I.E., and family, Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary; Major Martin, late Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major Benson, Durbar Physician; Mr. Whiteley, Tutor to the First Prince; Mrs. Whiteley; Miss Campbell; Mr. A. Narasa Iyengar, Durbar Bukshi; Mr. Basappaji, Virappaji, Military Bukshi; Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Tutor to the Prince; Dr. Hummon Sing, and about 175 men and women attendants arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock by special train from Poona, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. A portion of the platform was carpeted and a few chairs and a sofa were arranged on it for the reception of his Highness. The arrival of the Maharaja being notified to be of an official nature, a guard of honour of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, consisting of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colour, under the command of Lieutenant Grace paraded the station while twelve sowars of his Excellency the Governor's body-guard were present for escort duty. A Government deputation consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harris Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Secretary to Government, Political Department; and Lieutenant Gabb, extra A.-D.-C. to his Excellency was also present on the platform to receive the Maharaja on behalf off the Bombay Government. A state carriage, drawn by four boys was also kept in readiness for the conveyance of his Highness to his residence at Mahaluxmi. Punctually the train conveying the Maharaja and the party steamed into the station, and his Highness on alighting from his carriage was cordially received by the members of the deputation as well as by a few native gentlemen. Amongst those present on the platform were: Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Messrs. N. T. Gopaliengar, Ramji Bhagwan, Kanji Bhagwan, B. Vencoba Rao, Varada Iyengar, Narasinga Rao and a number of students from Mysore, at present studying in Bombay. His Highness was profusely decorated with huge floral garlands, and presented with bouquets by Prince Samatsingji and several other gentlemen. Some members of his Highness's staff were also garlanded and presented with bouquets. The Maharaja acknowledged the compliments with becoming courtesy, and after shaking hands with all present crossed over the platform, as he walked to the carriage the guard-of-honour presenting arms. His Highness then entered the carriage and accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary to the Governor, and escorted by the Body guard drove to his residence (Adenwalla's bungalow) opposite the Mahaluxmi Battery. A few minutes after the Maharaja left curtains were drawn up in front of the compartment occupied by the Maharanee to enable her Highness to alight on the platform and to go to the carriage unseen by outsiders. Her Highness having seated herself in the carriage was driven to the residence, followed by several women followers. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the Maharaja's arrival.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE, begs to acknowledge with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions:—Mr. C. B. Lynch, Rs. 10, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Rs. 10, Mr. R. W. Hughes, Rs. 3, and Mr. H. M. Phipson, a case of Bass's beer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Keith, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Hyderabad.

DECEMBER 17.

Macrai, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Davidson, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Wogan-Browne, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Warren, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Surat.

DECEMBER 18.

Livingston, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers H C, on leave, from Aurrungabad.
Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Carleton, Lt, 4th King's Own, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Nicholetts, Major, 5th Bo L I, on duty, to Baroda.

DECEMBER 16.

Jones, Lt-Col, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Loring, 2nd Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 17.

Strong, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Sukkur.

DECEMBER 18.

Davidson, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Macrai, Surgn-Major, Be. gal, I M S, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1893.

1. The following members of D Company will attend at the Ranges on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, to practice for the Inter Company Team competitions:—Cr Sergt Black, Qr-Mr Sergt Stephens, Sergts McKinon, Long and Gordon, Corpls Bullock, Valladares, Campbell, and Moore, Volr. J Barry, Carson, A D'Silva, Gordon, Perkins, Steers and Pacheco.

2. Notice—Bombay Revolver Club—A meeting will be held on the 20th instant, on the Sands, near Church Gate Street Station, shooting to commance at 3-30 p.m.
Programme—No 1, 6 shots right-hand in 20 seconds.
No. 2, 6 shots left-hand in 20 seconds.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Mr. A. Scholdercr having joined is taken on the strength from this date and posted to A Troop.

2. Mr. John Stiven joins the corps as an Honorary Member from this date.

3. The Squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-45 a.m., Drill order.

4. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
To-day, 3-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 3-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, 3-30 p.m.—Squad drill (Carbines, plain clothes). Nos 1 and 3 Sub.divisions
Friday, 3-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions, Subject Ammunition.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day 3-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, 7-15 p.m.—Instructions in Laying and at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
Friday, 3-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and it reculla 10 minutes later.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 12th instant and posted to No 3 Sub-division, No 2 Company.

4. Leave of absence from the 21st instant to the 2nd proximo has been granted to Lieut H. W. Barrow.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN interesting little ceremony took place at Tezpur on the morning of the 4th December, namely, the cutting of the first sod of the Tezpur-Balipara tramway. This is to be a line about 20 miles long, which will connect all the more important tea factories of the district with Tezpur whence the tea is shipped to Calcutta. All who know what an Assam road is like in the rains, which is the busy time for tea, will at once realise the vast importance of this little line to the planting community as it will save them days of carting over vile roads, involving incalculable delays and risks, and will enable them to place their tea on board the steamers at a cheap rate, and with certainty, within a few hours of its leaving the factories. It will also deliver cheap and good fuel at their doors, which is a great desideratum. The first sod was cut by Master Willie Anderson, who with a diminutive spade removed a few ounces of earth from the surface of the first cutting and carried it in a miniature basket into the first embankment.

AMONG the only two candidates for the Premchand Poychand Studentship this year, a European lady, Miss Florence Holland, M.A., stands *first* and gets the award of Rs. 8,000.

THE Government has sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1,05,000 for the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway which was applied for by the Agent of the South Indian Railway. The budget grant has thus been increased to Rs. 7,80,000 provided in the six months estimate of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway for the current year.

THE Sind Horse show will be held at Shikarpore instead of at Jacobabad in January next. Lord Harris it is believed will be present at the show, which will be grander than the previous ones. The members of the District Board have procured a set of flags from England to decorate the grounds, and the Bombay Government have notified to competitors that they will purchase a large number of brood mares, mules and bullocks.

OWING to the prevalence of *surra* in the districts surrounding the Secunderabad Cantonment, the General Officer Commanding the District has, on the recommendation of the Senior Veterinary Officer directed the chief Commissariat Officer of the District to issue 20lbs. of rumnah, and 6lbs. of bedding straw per horse, per diem, to all the Battery Horses of Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry, in lieu of huriali grass supplied by grass-cutters.

MR. H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, President of the Nagpur District Council, have been appointed Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

No further news has been received about the Abor raiders on the north-east frontier of Assam. As the safety of isolated tea planters is involved, the line of outposts continues to be strongly held, pending further developments. The Abors can muster five thousand men, but all are badly armed.

WHEN Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Michell goes to Simla to act for Colonel Young as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Heedquarters, Major Dundas will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Presidency Command: Captain Daughish, Station Staff Officer, Fort William, taking up the latter officers's work.

THE High Court of Baluchistan is trying a murder case in which a relative of Kazi Jalal-uddin, officiating Settlement Officer, is implicated. The case is causisg great excitement among natives at Quetta. The accused was first tried by Major Gaisford, who sentenced him to death, but the case had been re-opened. Mr. Aziz-ud-din, Native Attache to the Agent, Governor-General, is appointed prosecutor, and Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissoner, is defending the accused.

THE results of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October last, of officers of the Indian Services in the German and Russian languages, are as follows:—German; Lieutenant Schlesinger, qualified as "interpreter": Russian; Lieutenant Schlesinger, Mr. J. D. Rees (Madras Civil Service) and Lieutenant R. G. Burton qualified as interpreters; Lieutenant L. A. Forbes "passed," and Lieutenant W. C. Black "satisfied the elementary test."

AN official press note, issued at Rangoon, on Friday, says that new regulations have been issued by the Yunnan authorities regarding the salt trade on the Bhamo-China frontier. Until recently no English salt could legally go as far as Manwyne, and only Yunnan salt was supposed to be consumed in the Shan districts between that town and Momein. The three principal Chinese Shan Sawbwas on that route were supplied monthly by the Yunnan Government with 1,000lb. of Government salt. They were charged for this at the rate of about one anna a pound, and they compelled their subjects to buy as much as possible of it at double this price. As English contraband salt, which is much better and more palatable, could always be procured with little trouble for one anna a pound, the forced sale of an inferior article at higher price naturally gave rise to great discontent. The stringent prohibitions of foreign salt which were from time to time issued by the Yunnan Government, proved inoperative, and the officials sent by the Salt Department to watch the border reported that it was impossible to prevent smuggling. The Government have at length recognised this fact, and altered their regulations. Accordingly in future the Sawbwas of Nantien, Kangai (Maung-la) and Sanda will be called upon to make a joint contribution of about Rs. 5,300 yearly to the Salt Department. In consideration of this the prohibition against English salt will be removed, and the Sawabwas will be allowed to tax it at the rate of Rs. 3 a load of 50 viss. A similar system will shortly be put into force in Lasa Hasa, Muangwan and Maigmaw; but the amount of the contribution to be demanded from the Sawbwas of those States has not yet been settled. The effect of the new regulations will be that English salt will now circulate freely in the Chinese Shan States up to the borders of China proper, and in all probability there will be a considerable increase in the demand for it.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th November 1893 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 2,85,780 maunds and Rs. 18,802 in the earnings.

MR. AND MRS. MENZIES have been entertaining a shooting party at Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock's seat near York, of which they are the tenants, and in three days seven guns killed 2560 head.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Francklyn Lang, P.W.D., of India, and Miss Mabel Tomlinson, second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon E. D. Tomlinson. The marriage will take place in December.

THE thanks of the University have been tendered the Maharajah of Bhownugger for his liberality in establishing a prize (the "Bhownugger medal") at Cambridge.

THE Rev. Donald Trewby, lately curate of Wavertree, Liverpool, and formerly curate of St. John's, Waterloo Road, has accepted a chaplaincy in the diocese of Bombay.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE writes to the *Standard* on the subject of the Behar Cadastral Survey, to point out that a small band of officials in Bengal, chiefly Irishmen of the advanced Nationalist type, have determined, in spite of the vehement opposition, both of landlords and of tenants, to impose on the people of Bengal all the most drastic features of recent Irish land legislation.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Charles Mathew Clode, £16,898; Sir William Smith, LL.D., £16,670; Mr. John Graham, £329,467; Mr. Walter David Jeremy, £14,272; Mr. Henry Fowler Broadwood, £71,407; Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, £227,705.

THE Paris *Gaulois* emphatically declares it is the duty of France to follow all naval improvements in England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

RIOTING AT CAMATEEPOORA.

THE trial of the following case was resumed yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury. Ballaram Motiram was charged with rioting, on the 12th and the 13th August, with rioting, armed with deadly weapons; and with damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Mahomedans; the other charges against the prisoner being at present withheld. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence being continued, Mr. J. Campbell, Civil Engineer, was further examined regarding the plans of the localities of the riot he had produced.

Mahadhavrao Ballajee, a time-keeper on the G. I. P. Railway, lived in August last-in 13th Camateepoora Street on the first floor of the accused's house. On the morning of Saturday, the 12th August, the second day of the riots, and till 12-30 p.m., witness was in his house. He went to his office, and returned to his house in about three-quarters of an hour. The accused was in his house all the morning, and till the time witness went to his office. Witness saw and spoke to the accused many times that morning; and had no doubt that accused was in the house till 12-30 p.m., on Saturday. At 7 or 7-15 a.m., the following morning, the police came, and began knocking at witness's door. He opened the door, and the glass panes of it broke. The police cried out "Ballaram, Ballaram," and asked witness who he was, and he answered he was only a tenant. One of the policemen, pointing to witness, said "He is a Brahmin, he is a family man, Ballaram is upstairs." Witness's wife and four sons were in his room at the time. The police party then went upstairs. Witness then heard sounds of weeping. The police brought Ballaram downstairs. Witness saw them and him. After that a tailor and Ballaram's father were also arrested; and all three were taken away. They fastened all the three with a jacket that had been on Ballaram's person. Witness had no doubt that Ballaram was in the house until he was tied and taken away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: My pay is Rs. 35 a month. There was no rioting on Sunday morning that I am aware of. There was no rioting in Camateepoora on Saturday that I saw, but people said there was rioting elsewhere. There were soldiers patrolling the street.

Were there soldiers in the street when Ballaram was arrested and brought down?—No, not at the time.

There were no soldiers at or about the time when Ballaram was arrested?—I cannot say whether they were about the house, but they were not at that spot. I had a conversation with Ballaram on the Sunday morning.

Then you had seen him going upstairs and downstairs on the Saturday morning?—Yes.

Did you leave your house on the Sunday morning?—No.

Was your door closed from inside when the police came?—Yes. When the police came into the house my servant closed the door of my room. I did not go to my service on Saturday morning as usual.

Do you mean to tell me that there was no great rioting in Camateepoora on Saturday morning?—Yes. people said rioting was going on in some parts.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: Some native soldiers were with the police on Sunday morning when they came to our house. Ballaram has a *beeree* shop below. The house belongs to Ballaram.

Thomas Stoddart, a warder in the House of Correction, residing at Foras Road, said he was living in that house (marked on a plan shown to him) on the 12th August. He was not in the house that morning. Witness was a widower, and there was no "madam" in the house at all. Witness was in hospital at the time, but if a man or woman was in hiding in his room his servant would have told him of it, which he did not. On Sunday morning, witness came to his house from his work. He could not see the firewood depot from his window. There was a crowd near his house about 6-15 a. m. that morning. Witness heard the Hindus complain that a Mahomedan policeman was taking the part of the Mahomedans. There were fifty or sixty Hindus only. Witness knew Ballaram well, and was quite sure that Ballaram was not among the Hindus. Shortly after the disturbance, when the rioters had all cleared away, witness saw the police and military go to Ballaram's house.

Did you see the police pursuing Ballaram?—No.

Did you see Ballaram brought down from his house?—He, his father, and another person was brought down from his house.

Is it true that Ballaram dragged a policeman into his house up his *otla*?—No, the police entered Ballaram's house, and brought him down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I had a Mahomedan servant named Lall, who left me four or five days ago. On my return to my house from Poona, several of my things were missing, and he got frightened, and ran away. He was in the house on the morning of Saturday when I went to my work.

How long have you been a widower?—Eight years.

When did you go to Poona?—On the 11th November.

With regard to the Sunday morning, where were you when you saw the police and the soldiers?—I was at my window when I saw the police and soldiers coming.

They marched straight to Ballaram's house, and arrested him?—I heard people saying that they had gone to Ballaram's house, and I came down and was in the road near an Iranee's shop at the corner.

Could you see into Ballaram's house from where you were standing?—Yes.

Joseph Clementson, a foreman stevedore, said he was living in 13th Camateepoora Street, in August last. Witness was at home all day on Saturday the 12th and on Sunday, the 13th August. Witness knew Ballaram since he went to live in Camateepoora about ten months ago. Witness stopped at home reading. On Saturday, witness saw Ballaram early in the morning and all day. He saw him from his window at 6 a.m., and had seen him several times either upstairs or in the verandah, six or seven times at intervals.

Were you much at your window that day?—A good deal. I spoke to Ballaram, in the evening in his *otla*.

Did you suppose he had been out among the rioters?—No.

Now, on Sunday, did you see soldiers and sepoys come to Ballaram's house?—Yes.

Where were you that morning?—At my window.

State in your own language what you saw?—His father was cleaning his teeth on the *otla*. They pulled him off the *otla* into the street, and used him very roughly. Some of them went inside and brought out an old tailor, treating him in the same manner. Some of them went upstairs, and I could hear great noise of knocking. The woman in the house began crying. After that I saw Ballaram brought down from upstairs. His shirt was torn, and the three of them were made fast with the shirt and marched away.

Then is it not true that Ballaram was pursued, and arrested up on his *otla*?—No, that is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The owner of my house is a Parsee, whose name I do not know. I earn enough to keep me going. I did not go to the docks on Friday, because I had no work.

You did not go to work on Saturday?—No.

On Friday you were assaulted during the riots at Nagpada?—Yes.

Were you afraid to go out on Saturday?—No.

Can you give me any idea when and how many times you saw Ballaram on Sunday?—I first saw him at 6 a. m., and afterwards six or seven times, at intervals of about an hour. I cannot give the exact time. In the Central Street, people were running and jumping with sticks; that's all.

And you wish the jury to believe that, leaving those people, the police came and arrested an old man who was cleaning his teeth?—Yes. They brought out the tailor next, and then Ballaram. His shirt was torn when they brought him out, and was hanging on both sides.

Shridhar Sadoba Powar, a goods clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, had been residing in 13th Camateepoora Street during the last ten years, and knew Ballaram. Witness lived in a house directly opposite Ballaram's. On the morning of Sunday, the 13th August, witness heard a noise and looked through a window on the first storey of the house.

His Lordship: What time of the day was it?

Witness: About 7 a.m.

To Mr. Jardine.—The police and the military came to the house and arrested Ballaram's father on the *otla*, where he was washing his face. A tailor was also arrested and brought from his room. The subedar then said to the other sepoys "Go upstairs, and bring down Ballaram." There was a noise of knocking at the doors, and after some time Ballaram was brought down. The three were tied up with Ballaram's jacket, and were taken away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—There are three windows to my room,

As a matter of fact, none of the windows of your house looks into 13th Street?—That is not so.

Does Clementson live in your house?—Yes.

There was quiet in the street at the time?—Yes.

Was there a disturbance at the fire-wood depot?—I did not see it.

Did you see people jumping and dancing about with sticks at the corner of the street?—No.

Did you look all round at the end of the street, off Foras Road, and saw no people making a disturbance?—I looked round, but saw no people and no disturbance.

Ramaya Venkaya, among other statements, said he was present when the *dargah* was demolished about 5 or 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 11th August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I am not a Camatee, a casteman of Ballaram, but belong to the Yahavaroo caste, a priestly caste.

Who broke the *dargah*?—Hindoos.

Not Camatees?—They were Camatees, Marathas, Mahars, Chamars, &c.

There are several of these *dargahs* in Camateepoora?—Yes, a considerable number.

They were all destroyed by the Hindus?—I only saw this one destroyed in my street.

Did you hear that others were destroyed in Camateepoora?—Yes, I have heard so.

When you came here, did you know what questions were to be asked you?—No.

Did you tell any one that the *dargah* was destroyed on Friday?—All persons knew it. If anybody asked me, I would have told him so.

Ardesir Furdoonji said he keeps an Irani's shop, at the corner of the 12th Camateepoora Street. On Sunday morning witness saw the police and military go to Ballaram's house. His father was arrested in the *otla*, and a tailor was brought out of the house, and Ballaram was brought down from upstairs. The three were tied with Ballaram's torn jacket, and were marched away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I was standing 15 or 16 paces from Ballaram's house in the road at the time. There was no rioting. There were no people dancing about or jumping with sticks in their hands. There was a crowd of people near the fire-wood depot. They were not rioting. At the time they were only standing and talking.

Who is your landlord?—Yenkaloo.

Is he Ballaram's uncle?—I don't know whether he is related to Ballaram or not.

Khanmahomed Rahim, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he kept a grocer's shop at 13th Camateepoora Street and knew Ballaram, and had seen his house. On Saturday, the second day of the riots, witness was sitting on a charpoy near a window of his house all day. He did not see Ballaram leave his house that day at all. On Sunday witness saw a crowd of people near the fire-wood depot. Ballaram was not in the crowd. Witness would have seen him if he was in the crowd. The police and military came to Ballaram's house before 8 a. m. Witness had occasion to leave the window a few minutes, and when he came back to it, he saw the police taking Ballaram down the steps of his house, while two other persons were under arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang:—I applied twice for the benefit of the Insolvency Act, but compromised with my creditors once. The last time was 1887 or 1888. I have never been to jail for debt.

Were you sent to jail for dishonestly receiving stolen goods?—No.

Do you swear to that?—Yes.

Were you on your charpoy all day on Saturday?—Yes. I was ill, and that was my constant place. When the military and police came to the fire-wood depot, there was a crowd of 40 or 50 people there. They were making a noise. Some were looting the depot, and making a noise. They remained quiet when the police and military came. People ran away on seeing the police. When the sepoys came, they went direct to Ballaram's house. When I returned to the window, I saw Ballaram being taken down from his house. The two others had been arrested before.

Sayana Syboo, a Telinga landed proprietor, said he owned four houses in the 8th Camateepoora Street. Witness is the proprietor of a temple there. On the afternoon of Friday the 11th August, about 250 or 300 Mahomedans entered the temple and broke every thing therein. They went up the terrace and threw down the stone images of the Rushis. As witness was the owner of the temple, living opposite to it, they threw stones at his house and broke the windows and glasses; also the doors and windows of the next house. Some of the Mahomedan tenants of the witness's house joined the rioters, and went out crying "deen, deen." They did not return to the house that day. The doors of the house were broken. Their property in their rooms remained untouched. Witness's house was never attacked by Hindus. The *durgah* or mosque in 8th Street was demolished on Friday by Hindus. Witness saw its destruction from his window.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I know Ballaram, but am not a friend of his.

Have you subscribed to the fund got up for his defence?—No.

Are you assisting him in his defence?—No. I simply stated what I saw. He is not a member of my caste.

On the Friday did the Musulmans go upstairs in your houses?—No.

They only broke the doors and windows?—Yes.

The whole of the house next to yours is occupied by Mahomedan weavers?—Yes.

They did not return to their houses on the Friday?—No. They also did damage in the 7th Street.

Lingoo Sayana, a Camatee, said he kept a tobacco shop in 5th Camateepoora Street. At 6 a. m. on Saturday, when he opened his shop, there was a military guard there. Three soldiers were standing, and two were patrolling. The guard remained there all day. On the Saturday morning, no *racklas* were broken in the 5th Street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I am a caste-fellow of Ballaram's. My shop is at the corner of Safaid Gully. No *racklas* were at all broken on Saturday at the corner of the 5th Street. The street was quiet that morning. My shop was open all day on Saturday. Were it not for the soldiers, I would have kept my shop closed.

Is it not a fact that the soldiers did not come there until Saturday night?—No. They were on duty there the whole of Saturday.

Waman Crishnajee, a plan-maker, was examined regarding certain plans he produced of the house in which the witness Stoddart lived.

The case for the defence having closed, Mr. Jardine submitted that the presence of Ballaram at the fire-wood depot on Saturday morning was a myth. It had been shown that Ballaram was arrested in his own house not on Saturday, as the prosecution alleged, but on the morning of the following day—not while he was pursued by the police and overtaken in his *otla*, but while he was in his room in his own house, when everything was quiet in the street. The Brahmin tenant who deposed to the way in which the arrest was effected, was not a casteman of Ballaram, and could have no object in coming into Court to perjure himself. The Christian witnesses Stoddart and Clementson, Ardasir the Iranee, the Mahomedan, groceries shop-keeper, and others corroborated the testimony of the Brahmin. An attempt had been made to show that the groceries shop-keeper had been an insolvent, but the learned counsel did not understand why his insolvency should be an argument against his truthfulness. Mr. Jardine said the witnesses he had called were respectable persons, and there was no reason why they should perjure themselves. If the jury believed that the evidence for the defence had displaced any port

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Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., on the premises, at Oondria Street, Grant Road—

The materials of two Police Chowkies at Oondria Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

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On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the New Mofussil Co., Limited's Jatha, at Colaba, by order of The New Mofussil Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

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Bombay, December 19, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

We have no telegraphic news to notice in this column this evening, the latest advices by that medium having been included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	4,75,343
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	6,62,568
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	26,51,049
Government Securities	Dec.	"	9,610
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	7,166
Loans	Dec.	"	66,260
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	6,18,861
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	3,81,274
Cash	Dec.	"	26,54,092

The continued slackness of our export trade is illustrated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which again shows a material decrease in Bills Discounted during the past week, instead of the addition which might be looked for at this season of the year. The Bank's Cash Balance, however, had diminished by 26 lakhs during the same period, due mainly to considerable withdrawals from Public Deposits, and, taking into account some diminution in Loans, there had been, upon the whole, an increase in trade requirements of some 19¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of three-quarters of a lakh in the week preceding; a decrease in Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and branches having further helped to reduce the Cash Balance. While the figures which we give above, however, show comparatively little change in the position. Money in the open market is less easy, and we learn that 9 per cent. is now being paid for accommodation in the Shroff Bazaar.

COTTON has been a quiet market again to-day, only a small business having been reported in either direction; but quotations are unchanged. Exporters have bought 150 bales of old Cutchgaum, at Rs. 177; and they have contracted for 400 bales of new Bengal, for December delivery, at Rs. 161; while the Mills have taken 400 old Cuddie, at Rs. 189½; and 150 old Julgaum at Rs. 157 per candy, the total business thus amounting to 1,100 bales.

This evening's official telegraphic reports from the districts state that the picking of the Cotton crop was going on generally in the Bengal and Oomrawatee circles in bright and seasonable weather; but the arrivals at the district marts were still small. In the Broach and Dhollera circles also, the weather continued to be favourable for the maturing of the plants which were showing bolls, rapidly ripening in some districts, arrivals being expected early at Bhownuggur.

WHEAT has further declined half-an-anna per cwt. in a quiet market and with a small amount of business passing. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....Rs.	3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	3	11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3	13	0	"
Red Delhi ..... "	3	9	3	"
Hard Yellow..... "	4	2	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3	10	0	"
Hard Red ..... "	3	8	0	"

SEEDS also have been quiet and in small request by shippers, and we quote a decline of ½ to one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* as follows:—

Linseed.....Rs.	7-6-6 to 7-8-6	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat... "	6-10-0 to 6-11-0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore. "	6-3-0 to 6-5-0	"	
Do. Red do. ... "	6-0-0 to 6-2-0	"	
Gingelly, White ..... "	41-0-0 to 41-8-0	per cdy.	
Do. Mixed..... "	39-0-0 to 40-0-0	"	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,956	bales.
Wheat.....	18,725	cwts.
Linseed	8,283	"
Rapeseed	3,950	"
Gingelly	8,457	"
Poppyseed.....	672	"
Groundnuts	1,341	"
Castorseed.....	2,176	"
Rice	3,875	"

FREIGHTS.—The firmness in this market is maintained, and owing to the advancing rates, no further transactions have taken place again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits for December, and 1s. 3 9-32d., for next year's delivery. No Merchants' Bills however came out at the above quotations; though a little Demand was given at 1s. 3 1-8d. and Telegraphic at 1s 3 3-32d. for this week; but these rates did not last and in the afternoon they fell to 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 1-6d. for Bank Demand, when a little more Bank remittance was taken, and at the close 1s. 3 1-16d. Demand was the best obtainable, the market closing weaker as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-16d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 1-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 1/8d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 7-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1'60		"

The Credit rate being quoted for December-January delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week, at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday's final rates for Fours, closing quotations this evening being 105 5-16 for cash, and 105 1-8 for the next settlement. An advance of 1-8 per cent. has taken place in the new 3½ per cents., at 98 7-8.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each in Manockji Petit, and New Great Eastern Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Queen, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 16, compared with the statement of December 9, 1893:—

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	53,69,592	48,94,249
Do. do. at Branches.....	37,88,698	31,26,130
Other Deposits	4,59,31,974	4,32,80,925
Post Bills	7,211	7,211
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,89,773	32,27,703
Rs. ..	7,23,87,248	6,86,36,218
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities.	1,14,79,371	1,14,62,595
Cash Credits on do. do.	63,86,967	63,73,219
Loans do. do. do.	58,25,081	57,58,821
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,29,05,679	1,22,86,818
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps, &c.	27,243	27,224
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	13,83,063	10,01,789
Cash and Currency Notes	3,39,86,895	3,13,32,803
Rs. ..	7,23,87,243	6,86,36,218

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd December, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,72,000	4,000	2,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	373	9	612
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	18,30,986	23,39,759	72,842	42,43,587
Total for 22 weeks..	19,36,986	25,11,759	76,842	45,25,587
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,00,817	1,56,426	7,258	2,64,501
Per mile of Ry do.	219	339	16	574
Total to corresponding date do.	17,80,997	23,66,740	82,285	42,30,022

Increase for the week.....Rs. 17,499
Ditto to date ..... " 2,95,565

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 17.

10 p.m. ... 74·3

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

6 a.m. ... 70·2
10 a.m. ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... 83·7
6 p.m. ... 80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MORIARTY—Nov 24, at 37, Cannon-place, Brighton, the wife of Arthur S Moriarty, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

PERT—Nov 24, the wife of Frederick James Pert, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—Nov 23, at Cromwell-road, S W Alured Henry Alcock, M A, Chaplain Madras Establishment (Retired), aged 77.

ARMSTRONG—Nov 23, at Tunbridge Wells, Capt Robert George Armstrong, late Bengal Staff Corps.

BANNATYNE—Nov 23, at 2, Cottesmore-gardens, Kensington, Jane Emily, widow of William McLeod Bannatyne, of Wellington, New Zealand, in her 74th year.

BEAUCHAMP—Nov 22, at Park End, Guildford, Hester Maria Fredericka, wife of G T Beauchamp, late Madras Civil Service.

COURTNEY—Nov 21, in London, W Courtney, late Bombay C S, aged 83.

COWLEY—Nov 25, at High Barnet, the Rev William David Cowley, D D, T C D, a Senior Chaplain (Retired) H M's Royal Bengal Establishment, Incumbent of St John's Church, and Acting Chaplain to the troops at the Barracks, Chichester.

CRAWFORD—Nov 24, suddenly, in London, James Alexander Crawford, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), of 42, Clarendon-road, Notting Hill, and Northfield, Annan, aged 65.

CUNNINGHAM—Nov 23, at 2, Cranley-mansions, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, Major-Gen Sir Alexander Cunningham, K C I E, C S I, late Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India from 1870 to 1885, aged 79.

FERRIS—Nov 24, at Ealing, William Spiller Ferris, Lieut-Col, late 12th Bengal Infantry and of Pay Department, Calcutta, aged 74.

GRANT—Nov 24, at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, John Duncan Grant, M I C E, some time Superintending Engineer, D P W Madras, and of 3, Howard-place, Edinburgh.

HAWKINS—Nov 27, at Castletown, Isle of Wight, Lucia, widow of the late Col Croft Hawkins, Indian Army.

LAUGHARNE—Nov 26, at Freshford, Eliza Catherine, widow of the late Rev Thomas Laugharne, Rector of Bredenbury, and daughter of the late James Wintle Bengal Civil Service, aged 73.

LYS—Nov 21, at Eton, Vicarage, the Rev F G Lys, M A, (St John's College Cambridge), Vicar of Eaton, and formerly Chaplain Madras Establishment, aged 59.

REPTON—Nov 28, at Gipsy-hill Col H M Repton, H M's Indian (Bengal) Staff Corps.

RYLEY—Nov 22, at Leatherhead, Florence Katharin Fitz-Gerald Ryley, younger daughter of the late Lieut-Col J S G Ryley formerly of 5th Bengal Light Cavalry.

SHAWE—Nov 17, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs Richard Shawe, of Denvilles, Havant, widow of the late Major R Shawe, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and only surviving daughter of the late J Butler, Esq, of Bramshott, Liphook, Hants, aged 98.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

SIR JAMES BROWNE'S Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1892-93 is specially interesting for the light it throws on the strained relation which prevailed along the Afghan frontier until the other day. A better feeling, it may be hoped, will result from the improved relations with Afghanistan which it was the object of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to establish. On the Chaman frontier the Amir established a new post at Lashkar Dand and strengthened that at Reg. In the Zhob Valley the year was one of great excitement, and gave rise to many events of a certain political importance. The Amir sent troops to Wano and Zarmelan on the north-east in the beginning of the year, and they remained there until September. Their presence on the frontier gave rise to wild rumours as to the hostile intentions of the Amir towards the British Government, and caused "very unwholesome excitement" amongst the tribes in that region. In July, a small body of the Amir's troops moved into Gustoc, and Sardar Gul Mohammed Khan wrote to the Political Agent, Major MacIvor, informing him that the people of Gastoi were Afghan subjects, and requesting the Agent not to interfere with them. Major MacIvor replied to this missive by taking measures, with the approval of Sir James Browne, to turn the Afghan troops out of Gastoi. On the 13th July, he marched thither with troops and levies, and on his approach the Afghan troops withdrew. This display of vigour on the one part and of prudence on the other, had a calming effect on the disposition of the tribes, and their excitement died away when the Amir's troops retired from Wano and Zarmelan also. But before this stage of cool reflection had been attained a great deal of mischief had been done. Many headmen had been imprudent enough to commit themselves, and when things took a turn they did not expect, they fled from the district, and sought refuge in Kandahar. The excuse is made for them in the report that they were young men and had been led astray by designing persons who had given them a false estimate of the political situation. They repented their folly, all except one made their peace since the close of the last official year, and returned to the Zhob Valley. While the Sardar Gul Mohammed was on the frontier several tribal maliks were ill-advised enough to pay him a visit; but they subsequently disclaimed any disloyal intent in doing so. The Waziris improved the occasion very actively by committing many outrages, some of which cost us the lives of several native soldiers. A sentry of the 19th Punjab Infantry was shot dead at Mir Ali Khel on the 30th May last year. On the 24th June following, two sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry met a similar fate. A party of sowars of the same regiment was attacked on the 15th July, and two of their horses killed. Three days before, six sowars of the Beluch levies had been killed on the march. On the 1st August five sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked and three sowars and one horse killed. A duffadar and seven sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps were attacked when returning from Wano, where they had delivered a letter to the Sardar Gul Mohammed, and two sowars and two horses were wounded.

Sir James Browne also notes that several cases of desertion from the newly-formed 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry took place during the year. In every case the deserters were received with honour in Kandahar. It would really seem as if, after all, these tribesmen do not manifest any marked dislike or distrust of the Amir's rule, but rather prefer it to our own. The reason is probably that on the whole they could find greater vent for their wild energies under the generally lax supervision, occasionally tempered by severe, not to say savage, repression, which they would have to expect were they incorporated in his Highness' God-governed Kingdom. The Zhob district was harried during the year by raids organised by a certain Dost Mohammed Khan and his son, Bungal Khan, a noted free lance. From this stronghold in the Trans Kundar country they continually raided the Zhob, and gave serious trouble throughout the year, harrassing not only British subjects, but the neighbouring tribes. Major MacIvor marched with a considerable force of regulars and levies into their territory in September. Bungal Khan and his followers took refuge with some Ghilzais in the Amir's territory, but his father and two other sons "came in" and made their peace. Advantage was taken of this success to define tribal limits on that side, and bind down the tribesmen under heavy securities to prevent Bungal Khan passing through their limits to harry the Zhob and the tribes beyond. The Political Agent deemed the occasion propitious for putting an end to a long standing feud arising out of the murder of a Sardar, named Shahmar Khan, by Bungal Khan in 1885. An influential Jirgah or Council was convened at Fort Sandeman, and a settlement arrived at in the presence of Dost Mohammed Khan, Bungal's father, and Denak Khan, Shahmar's eldest son. To celebrate the settlement the Agent gave great sheep feast to the assembled sardars. Suddenly in the midst of the rejoicings, Dinak, who had expressed his satisfaction with the settlement, rose up and, with his father's sword, —a weapon with a history—smote Sardar Shirgul Khan two blows, nearly severing his arm. Shirgul died from his injuries. Dinak was known to be of a weak intellect, and it was suspected that Dost Mohammed and another had instigated him to murder Shirgul at the feast. No evidence was forthcoming to substantiate this suspicion, but it was so strong that Dost Mohammed and his supposed accomplice have been placed, by order of the Jirgah, under political surveillance in Quetta. Dinak, it is satisfactory to know, was transported for life. With people of this uncertain temperament it must be no easy task to establish order, and put an end to blood-feuds. The manners and customs of the region are well portrayed in other incidents to which reference is made. A single combat took place between an uncle and a nephew, who had a difference about water. The uncle was slain; the jirgah sentenced the nephew to pay Rs. 600 as compensation to his cousins and to go to prison for six months. What will happen when this young man has completed his term of imprisonment? A man, who had the misfortune to kill his brother's wife by beating her to death, was sentenced to pay Rs. 500 as compensation to the woman's heirs and Rs. 29 to Government by way of fine. A desperado, named Amvar Singh, shot in the open street a bunniah, employed in the Public Works Department. He escaped into the Waziri country for the time; then returning, fired several shots at Lieutenant Farquharson, whom he fortunately missed. On the same night, he shot dead a sowar of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was going home on furlough. This murder was committed at no great distance from the hill on which Lieutenant Farquharson was encamped. Biluchistan is taking its first lessons in civilisation under the secular arm, which it must obey.

The tragic events which eventually led to the deposition of the Khan of Khelat took place in March last. On the 28th of that month, the Political Agent received two telegrams stating that his Highness Mir Khodadad Khan had arrested his Minister, the Minister's father, ninety years of age, and his son, and that their lives were in danger. He instantly telegraphed to the Khan to hand over the accused to the British Government for safe custody, pending enquiry into the charges preferred against them. Sir James Browne also telegraphed, but the Khan had already put the three parties in question to death, with one of their servants, alleged that the Minister had attempted to shoot him with a pistol. As he declined to give up the persons concerned in these murders or to surrender the ministers, property a column of troops consisting of regiments on reliefs were halted in the neighbourhood of Bagh, where the Khan then was. The sequel is reserved for the next report; but we all know that the Khan gave himself up, and after due inquiry, the Government of India decided to depose him and place his son on the gadi. Another important event was the withdrawal of troops and levies from the Mekran country—a step which Sir Robert Sandeman was seeking means to avert, when he was seized with the illness which carried him off. The Government of India are now considering what measures can be taken to deliver the Mekran country from the anarchy into which it has fallen. Strange that this abandonment of territory has passed without protest or observation from those vigilant critics in London who made the welkin ring when it was a question of withdrawing from Uganda. But the Missionaries have not yet seen their way to peg out claims in the Beluchi Hinterland. A fairly good police force has been organised, and these crimes will doubtless gradually become more rare. The attention of the tribes is being turned to agriculture, and advances are made by the Political Agents to cultivators requiring a little capital. Mr. C. F. Elliott, of the Forest Department, has gone over a great extent of the country with a view to the conservation or growth of forests. In certain hill districts he came upon pine forests, growing at 7,000 feet above sea level. Few of the pines grew straight or high; but there is no doubt, in Mr. Elliott's opinion, that when the railway system develops it may be found profitable to protect the forests. At present he does not propose that such a costly step should be taken, but that the Political Officers should depute men to enforce general rules and report flagrant offences, such as the burning of green wood for charcoal. Pistachio trees and the olive grow freely around the villages on the lower slopes of the hills. The present area under forest preservation is inconsiderable—less than eighty square miles. Yet trees to the number of nearly ninety thousand have been either planted or sold. The revenue is about twenty thousand rupees, while the expenditure is thirty thousand. The public health during the year was fairly good, although there were two outbreaks of cholera, each of which followed a river system, and did not appear to spread beyond.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has issued a resolution, which comes opportunely on the eve of the Congress, in which it explains what is expected of Government servants in regard to societies and associations. Copies of the resolution are to be distributed among all heads of departments, Commissioners of divisions and district officers in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in order that there may be no misunderstanding. The Lieutenant Governor deems it expedient to take this course, and wishes it to be understood that the views expressed in the resolution apply to the duty of servants of all grades in connection with societies of all kinds. Government disclaims any desire to enquire into or interfere with the private beliefs and opinions of its servants, but must insist that all officials, whatever be their creed or religion, shall observe a strictly neutral and impartial attitude in the exercise of their official influence, and shall not, by taking an active part in societies, which set one class of the community against another, forfeit the confidence of the public in their impartiality. Government officials, it is clearly laid down, are not prohibited from joining any society which is not an unlawful society, but departmental notice will be taken of the conduct of officials who take part in advocating or organism an society of the character described. Whether the Congress can be held to be a society, which sets one class against another is disputable, but the societies whose operations led to the recent epidemics of Hindu and Mussalman fanaticism and riots are clearly within the definition.

OUR contemporaries, a few weeks ago, succeeded in killing the wrong man in a most remarkable manner. Reuter wired out news of the death of Mr. William Courteney, a man whose existence had long been forgotten by most Anglo-Indians. So while one contemporary came to the conclusion it was some member of Parliament or another who had died had altered the name to Mr. W. L. Courtney M.P. But there never was such a member of Parliament. Another contemporary by some process of reasoning decided that it was Mr. Leonard Courtney—"as truculent a Cornishman as ever that rugged land sent into the world," who had died. So it published all the fact it could rake up about the Chairman of Committees and killed him at the comparatively early age of sixty-one. We are glad to find that Mr. Leonard Courtney was still alive and well when the mail left. The deceased of the telegram of November 25, concerning whom everyone was in doubt, happened to be, it appears, Mr. William Courtney, one of the oldest surviving servants of the East India Company. He formerly held a number of important posts in India, including those of Political Superintendent of the State of Savantvadi, Postmaster-General of Bombay, Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Finance Department, and Chief Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Departments. He was in his eighty-fourth year, and therefore entitled to his rest earlier than his right honourable namesake, whom our contemporary so emphatically put to death.

GENERAL SIR PETER LUMSDEN ceased on the 30th ult. to be a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and although no official intimation has been made on the subject, writes our London correspondent, the rumour to which I have more than once alluded, that Lord Kimberley would not fill up the vacancy, seems to have been well founded. With two such distinguished soldiers as Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Archibald Alison, whose article in *Blackwood* on "Armed Europe: How coming events cast their Shadows before

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDEMNITIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The indemnity which France has agreed to pay Italy as compensation to the sufferers by the Aignes Mortes riots is to be paid, Italy having consented to pay an indemnity for the French killed in the rioting at Rome, Genoa, and Naples.

Neither Government has yet paid, as the sanction of the Chambers is awaited.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Malabar's machinery has again been tested and found defective, and she will therefore remain at Malta.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The prolonged Session of Parliament is exhusting the members of the Commons and the officers of the House.

The *Times*, in commenting on the General Deadlock in the business of Parliament, discusses the rumour that the Government are riding for a fall, but doubts the probability of a dissolution as the Government are aware that the result would be averse.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The deaths are announced of General Elmhirst, and Wilban Wilby.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 18.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE LATEST BETTING ON THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The latest betting for the Viceroy's Cup, is 4 to 6 on Highborn, 4 to 1 on Sprig, Myrtle, and Tantallon, 8 to 1 on Tostig, 10 to 1 on Reprisal, 12 to on Goodhope, and 15 to 1 on Whimbrel.

On the rest there are various odds up to 33 to 1.

THE VICEROY AND THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary; Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary; Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary; Mr. Williams, Foreign Under-Secretary; and Aides-de-Camp, paid his return visit to his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar this morning. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Dewan; Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., Judicial Councillor; Dr. Hormazsha, Medical Officer; and Mr. Madhowsing, Private Secretary, proceeded to Government House to conduct his Excellency to the residence of his Highness, where Lord Lansdowne was received as he alighted from his carriage by the Maharaja and Captain White, Political Officer. After a short conversation, the Political Officer introduced to the Viceroy, the Maharaja's heir-apparent and his tutor Captain Merewether together with his Highness's principal officers to his Excellency, and they presented nazars at the close of the visit, which was of a most cordial description.

Atar and *pan* were presented to his Excellency the Viceroy by the Maharaja and to the British officers attending his Excellency by the Maharaja's Dewan and the Judicial Councillor. A guard-of-honor with band and colours paraded before the Maharaja's residence, and saluted his Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival and departure, the ceremonies being the same on both occasions.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

A large and influential meeting, composed of all creeds, assembled in the hall of the Gujerat Sabha, Mr. M. D. Modi, barrister-at-law, being in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Pandit, B.A., seconded by Risaldar (a Mahomedan merchant), and supported by Dr. J. Benjamin, the following gentlemen, representing the shethia class, the gentry, the press &c., were unanimously elected delegates to the ninth National Congress. The Hon. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Messrs. Harilal Harihadrai Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Purshotumbhai M. Hathising, Keshavlal Motilal, Vanmalidas L. Modi, Jetashanker Liladhar, Manilal Harilal B.A., LL.B., Tricamlal D. Trivedi, Ranchodlal V. Patwari, Ganesh G. Pandit, B.A., and Manilal R. Thakore. Amidst great enthusiasm andcheers to the Queen-Empress the meeting dispersed, having thanked the President for his able conduct in the chair.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The s. s. Formasa extra, left here-to-day.

PORT SAID, Dec. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

NAPLES, Dec. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning,

HONGKONG, Dec. 18.

The Ganges arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16
Bar Silver	32

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne Vizen cable.

Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti routes south of San Domingo.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	3	p.m.	112	53
Teheran	13	2	44 p.m.	...	25
Suez	13	2	45 p.m.	..	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th December, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	...	3
" Karachee	..	13	...	1
" Madras	3	7	...	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

THE RACING CAMPAIGN OF 1893 : THREE YEAR OLD SUCCESSES.

The flat-racing campaign of 1893 will be memorable in the annals of the Turf for many extraordinary events. It has been deadly dull, or monotonously ordinary time. There has been exciting incident from mid-March to late November. Let us retrospect. The three year olds have been very prominent in many of our great ante-post betting handicaps. For the second season in succession was the Lincolnshire Handicap captured by a three year old, Wolf's Crag, who has never done anything since. This was, however, an omen of the future. Marcion, the winner of the Ascot Gold Cup, Medora, the winner of the Stewards' Cup, Senaputty, the winner of the Great Ebor Handicap, Raeburn, the winner of the rich Lancashire Plate, Avington, the winner of the Duke of York Stakes, Cypria, the dead-heater in the Cesarewitch, and Molly Morgan, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, were all three year olds. Then, moreover, the Two Thousand Guineas, the Newmarket Stakes, the Derby, and the St. Leger, were all secured by one horse, Isinglass, who is the son of Isonomy, as was Common, the last classic hero to sweep the board. The Oaks and the One Thousand Guineas both fell to outsiders in La Belle Siffleuse, and Mrs. Butterwick. Indeed, Sir J. Blundell Maple's Dame President was supposed to be the superior of the homebred La Bella Siffleuse, while the Duke of Portland merely started Mrs. Butterwick to please his stately Duchess. The aptly named Mrs. Butterwick (by St. Simon—Miss Middlewick) is a bay filly, who was foaled precisely thirteen days before Raeburn, also by St. Simon—Wowerina, who achieved great distinction by conquering both the hitherto unbeaten Isinglass and the once peerless La Fleche in the Lancashire Plate. Both Raeburn and Mrs. Butterwick were foaled in April 1890 and both their dams were born in the same year, 1876. The Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes fell to Orvieto by Bend Or—Napoli. This was a great performance, and within a few days of it I saw a very promising yearling, the own brother to Orvieto, wandering by the side of his dam in Eaton stud paddocks. Orvieto goes to the stud next season. Marcion, said to be the best three year old of 1893, was not engaged in the classic races, but all being well he will be able to meet Isinglass next summer. One of the extraordinary events to which I have referred is the success of Red Eyes, an ex-plater and hurdle racer, who had, away back, a very discouraging record. However, Red Eyes easily galloped off with the Goodwood Stakes, and although so thoroughly exposed ran a dead heat in the Cesarewitch with Cypria. It was the first dead heat in this long distance struggle since 1857 and 1859.

A FEW FEATURES.

Despite the true and consistent running of some few animals, there is no doubt that the form of the year is in a terrible muddle. A more tangled skein has never been presented to the student of equine form, and how "the book" for 1893 will assist sportsmen in their vaticinations for 1894 I cannot for the life of me guess. Indeed, I was chatting the other evening to a very old and experienced turf writer, who declared that he never remembered such a season for extraordinary results, and he could not understand how the Jockey Club could reconcile some performances and how they could shut their eyes to what he believed to be malpractices. Indeed, he went so far as to declare that "jockeys are spoiling racing." The year of 1893 will, however, be memorable for the wonderfully skilful exhibitions of Tommy Loates, for the advance of Mr. Harry McCalmont to the position of premier owner, for the successes of the progeny of St. Simon, for the issue of a new volume of the stud book, for the decline in the value of thoroughbred yearlings and stock generally, for the drugging and robbery of rich bookmakers by expert thieves, for the introduction of several fine two year olds, for the retirement to the stud of at least half-a-dozen famous horses, for the withdrawal of Lord Rosslyn, for the sporting resurrection of Lord Rosebery, for the debuts of Lord Stanley and Mr. "Ellis" as owners, for the deaths of Lord Calthorpe and Mr. Abington Baird, and the unique experience which Mr. C. E. Robinson, the Jockey Club Judge, enjoyed of reading his own obituary in "The Times." Who will now say that 1893 has been uneventful in the turf world?

LOATES, THE LEADING JOCKEY.

Mr. Thomas Loates, who completed his 26th year on the 6th of October last, was the premier jockey in 1889 and likewise in 1890. In 1891 and 1892 Mr. Thomas Loates, like another historic personage, namely, a certain Mr. Othello, found his occupation gone. Another jockey-king reigned in his stead. I refer to "Mornie" Cannon. Last spring the stewards of the Jockey Club restored Tommy Loates his licence, with the result that young Cannon, excellent horseman though he be, has to occupy, as the phrase goes, a back-seat. The mantle of the veritable Tinman, Archer the Great, has descended on this bright, ruddy-faced, smart-looking mannikin from Derby town. There is, moreover, this material difference, that Archer had always to be battling with his weight, whereas Loates is never likely to be troubled by obesity. Archer was once cursed by a bookmaker, who very archly wished that he was 12st. 7lbs. That would not have been an extraordinary weight for a man of his height, but it would be a most extraordinary weight for Tommy Loates, who has surpassed all his previous successes by riding 222 winners. Save Archer no other jockey has ever guided over 200 winners past the judge's box. Of course, this record does not touch Archer's 246 in 1885, but it is nevertheless a wonderful feat, for in 1889 Loates was first with 167, and in 1890 with only 147 successful mounts. It was in 1889 that Loates first overtook George Barrett. As I told you recently, Thomas Loates is the youngest of three brothers all born in Derby. They are all of them about the height of a dining room table, and I don't suppose there is half a stone difference in the weight of the three, although Charles Loates, better known as "Ben," is 15 years the senior of his distinguished relative Tom. T. Loates had his first mount in October, 1883, when he was so small that he could walk under the horse without inconveniencing himself. He rides faultlessly with delicate hands and cool head. Mr. McCalmont took a fancy to Loates and engaged him to ride Isinglass in all his races. Loates, however, had previously steered a winner of the Derby, namely, Donovan, who earned more money in stakes than any horse who ever trod the turf. Loates is credited with a sharp wit. He was once weighing out in Eton blue, claret sleeves, and cap all faded in tone and worse for wear. The clerk of the scales observed that it was a "curious claret." "Yes," said Loates, "perhaps it's a light dinner claret." Mr. Tommy Loates is making money. There are nowadays so few lightweight jockeys with any skill that those who possess ability can't help making money. Take "Sullivan" Bradford, for instance. He is said to have been promised a retaining fee of £2,000 by Sir John Blundell Maple for the next season. And yet nearly three years have to elapse before Walter Bradford attains his majority. W. Pratt, a relative of Fred Archers, is also a coming lightweight. He rode a splendid finish on Cypria in the Cesarewitch, and Tom Loates was one of the first to congratulate him.

A FORTUNATE YOUNG SPORTSMAN.

The premier owner of the year is Mr. H. McCalmont, who has won in stakes alone £25,431. This does not equal the £33,383 credited to Baron Hirsch in 1892, but it surpasses the £20,519 secured by Mr. Noel Fenwick in 1891. If you want to see how fortunate Mr. "Millionaire" McCalmont has been, call to mind that his winnings in 1889 were £1,819 15s., in 1890 £921, in 1891 £1,073 15s., and in 1892 £8,197 6s. Nor has the whole of this sum £25,431 been earned by his splendid horse Isinglass. The son of Isonomy has, of course, been the lion provider, but we must not forget that his two-year-olds have been very smart, and amongst them such as Throatlash and Be Cannie, who together only cost seventy-five guineas. Mr. McCalmont was born under a lucky star. His nativity occurred on May 30, 1861, the very day that Kettledrum won the Derby. Educated at Eton, Mr. McCalmont became famous as a football player, a rower, and an attentive student. He went straight from Eton to be a subaltern in the 6th Foot, and was afterwards transferred to the Scots Guards. He was an ordinary officer in the service until one morning a few years ago he awoke to discover himself the inheritor of a fortune of four millions, left by a bachelor great-uncle, who made his money as a stockbroker. He decided to go on the turf, and Captain Machell was his mentor. One of Mr. McCalmont's first purchases was Timothy, and then he bought Garterless, a brood mare, with a colt by Muncaster. This colt is Suspender, the winner of the Royal Hunt Cup. Captain Machell secured Deadlock for 20 guineas from Lord Alington, and sold her to Mr. McCalmont when in foal by Isonomy for 500 guineas. That foal was Islington, and in 1890 Deadlock produced Isinglass. Deadlock is now dead, but has left a filly by Satiety called Strike. The turf career of Mr. McCalmont proves the unsurpassed judgment of James Octavius Machell, and the unrivalled luck of Harry McCalmont, the Ulsterman. Mr. McCalmont purchased the historic estate of Cheveley, consisting of 10,000 acres, from the Duke of Rutland's family. In the Cheveley paddocks was bred Cadland, the winner of the Derby in 1828, and St. Angela, the dam of St. Simon. The premier owner of 1893 is the founder of the Army Football Cup, is a big pheasant and game breeder, an excellent shot, an expert yachtsman a skilful coachman, and a candidate for parliamentary honours. He is generous to a fault and invariably gives away thousands of heads of game every season.

TWO LUCKY DUKES.

Whereas Mr. McCalmont is, to the best of my belief, the first great sportsman of his family, his most successful rivals in the struggle for stakes are two fashionable dukes, who undoubtedly inherit sporting tastes. Indeed, it would have been passing strange if the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Portland had not been lovers of horse-flesh. Sir Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, the present Duke of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, and Baron Grosvenor—all rolled into one—comes of a great sporting family, for one of his ancestors—Lord Grosvenor—won the Derby thrice in five years with Rhadamanthus, John Bull, and Dædalus—a feat which the present Duke has attempted to rival with Bend Or, Shotover, and Ormonde, between 1880 and 1885. You will find that the Duke of Westminster's forbears were equally successful in The Oaks and the St. Leger. The immortal Touchstone hailed from Eaton paddocks, where has stood the equally immortal Bend Or, and where was bred the great Ormonde. If you go to Chester, you will find two pleasant river steamers which run on the Dee down to His Grace's grounds, and they are called Bend Or and Ormonde. As I told you last week, the Duke of Westminster is one of the best judges of a horse in the world. His spirited purchase of Doncaster for £14,000 laid the foundation of his fortune on the Turf. He takes the very keenest personal interest in his horses and their performances. No one knows how acutely he felt the poisoning of Orme. It was a great grief to His Grace, who firmly believes that his celebrated colt was "got at" in the spring of last year. His winnings during the past season amounted to £16,623. The Duke, who is 67, is honest himself, and expects other people to be the same. He is a great London ground landlord, and his income is reputed to be £2,000 a day. Some folks say that the Duke of Westminster is not liberal-handed. Those who know him intimately tell me otherwise, and I hear that he pays away pensions amounting to £30,000 per annum. The Duke of Portland likewise comes of a sporting stock. A bearer of the title won the Derby in 1819 with Tiresias, and Lord George Bentinck nearly broke his heart in trying to follow in the footsteps of Tiresias. The present Duke of Portland is only 36, but he has twice taken the Derby with Ayrshire and Donovan—two splendid horses of his own breeding. The Duke was an officer in the Coldstreams, when by the death of his cousin in 1879 he succeeded to Welbeck. It was the custom of "Mr. Bentick" to enjoy a matutinal brandy and soda. On the eventful day when the news arrived of his accession to rank and fortune, his valet went into the bedroom with the brandy and soda and informed his master of his good luck. "If that is so," stoically replied the new Duke, "first drink that brandy and soda, then go and get me a pint bottle of Pommery." Throughout the intervening years His Grace has been the same cool and calculating gentleman. He commenced racing in 1881, and promptly began breeding his own stock. We know how he purchased St. Simon and other good horses, and always with the happiest results, although he has never had a very large stud. Somebody once remarked that there was nothing so misleading as facts unless it were figures. Thus success and failure on the turf must not be measured entirely by the amount of stakes won, but by the proportion between expenditure and receipts. It seems to me that we detect the true financial and sporting genius of the Duke of Portland when his career is viewed in this light. He has always bought the best, and never thinks an animal worth keeping that won't pay its way. He prefers to breed his own stock. Now-a-days success is the great test. Well, the Duke of Portland ranks third among the winning owners of the year with £15,804. In 1885 the Duke won £8,533 15s; in 1886, £4,569; in 1887 £9,734 10s.; in 1888, £26,811 10s.; in 1889 the unprecedented sum of £73,093 10s.; in 1890, £25,203; in 1891, £5,208; in 1892, £7,238; and in 1893, £15,804, which in nine seasons reaches the gigantic total of £170,195 5s. Of this sum £140,912 was netted in four years, in three of which he was the premier owner. These are figures not likely to be surpassed even in these days of mammoth stakes. If we also endeavour to imagine the Duke's income from St. Simon's stud fees and the sale of stock we shall discover that the master of Welbeck is probably the greatest croupier the turf world has ever seen. The Duke is, too, a very fine fellow in many ways.

THE LEADING SIRES OF THE SEASON.

As the progeny of St. Simon have won more in stakes than the sons and daughters of any other stallion, the Duke of Portland's horse is once more entitled to all the honour and glory of being considered the leading sire of 1893. I say once more, because St. Simon bids fair to rival the feats of Hermit, as he has now occupied the position for the last four successive seasons. I told you so much about St. Simon in my last letter that I must be careful not to weary you by repetition. It has been a hard fight this year between St. Simon and the defunct Isonomy. The victory of Match Box at Kempton Park really gave St. Simon the advantage over the son of Sterling. In 1888 and 1889 the sire of St. Simon, Galopin, held the lead, but in 1890 St. Simon beat his father and has never allowed the son of Vedette and Flying Duchess to approach too closely since. Thus in 1889 the progeny of St. Simon won £23,033 10s., in 1890 £32,749 12s., in 1891 £26,890 15s., in 1892 £55,995, and in 1893 £36,177, or £174,845 17s. in five seasons, so that St. Simon is entitled to as much distinction as his noble master. It is small wonder that the stud fees for St. Simon are about 300 guineas. His career all round is quite unequalled. I told you last week that I am a great believer in blood and breeding. St. Simon is descended from Blacklock, who had in his veins an admixture of the blood of Eclipse, Herod, and Matchem. Blacklock laid the foundation of the breed of horses which has produced Amato, Cossack, Voltigeur, Galopin, Sefton, St. Simon, Donovan, Memoir, La Fleche, and Raeburn. Isonomy credited with £36,297 is the second sire, and Hampton with £19,952 ranks third. The leading favourites for the Derby of 1894 are by the three great sires of 1893, so that twelve months hence their positions may be closer still, especially as Isinglass looks like sweeping the board of the big stakes next year. Next to these three come Ormonde and Melton, but as the former has departed for California, and the latter has gone to Italy, we need not trouble about them. And may I here point out that Orme, Orvieto, Sir Hugo, St. Damien, May Duke, and Chesterfield have quitted the racecourse for the paddock. This half-dozen includes some very likely young sires. St. Damien has been unlucky, but the others have done great deeds.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

No sooner is one racing season dead than we commence to think of the next. Lovers of the Turf act up to the motto, "The king is dead; long live the king." Folks have already begun speculating upon the Lincolnshire Handicap of 1894, while the Derby has, of course, been the subject of some speculation. Although Delphos by winning six races has secured Mr. Blake a matter of £9,000—or a larger sum than any other two-year-old this year—we are not so much interested in his future, because he has no engagements of importance for 1894. The juveniles we are most interested in are Ladas, Matchbox, Son o'Mine Bullingdon, St. Florian, and Sempronius, and, perhaps, the "dark" and costly Cessnock and Galston. Facundo, and Giganteum, Grand Hampton and Mintlaw, and Ravelston, for the last seven have yet to make their debut. The first and last of these two-year-olds—Ladas by Hampton—Illuminata and Ravelston by Foxhall—Chopette belong to our Foreign Secretary, Lord Rosebery, whose "resurrection," if we may employ the word, as a turfite, is certainly one of the events of the season.

THE "RESURRECTION" OF SPORTSMAN ROSEBERY.

In 1874 Lord Rosebery won the City and Suburban with Aldrich, in 1876 the Northumberland Plate with Snail, in 1879 the Lincolnshire Handicap with Touchet, the Ascot Stakes with Ridotto, and the Cambridgeshire with La Merveille, in 1881 the Champagne Stakes and the Middle Park Plate with Kermesse, in 1882 the Chester Cup with Prudhomme, and in 1883 the Great Metropolitan and the Great Yorkshire Handicap with Vista, the City and Suburban with Roysterer, and the Oaks with Bonny Jean. Then Lord Rosebery virtually retired, but in 1890 Corstorphine took the Dewhirst Plate, and in 1891 ran second in the Oaks. In 1892 his lordship figured amongst the "winning owners" with one race of the value of £195. This season, however, Ladas—known at first as the Illuminata colt—has carried all before him, and is now the favorite for the Derby. It is an open secret that to win the Derby has been the dream of the life of the master of the Durdans, which is on Epsom course. No one would begrudge Lord Rosebery so great an honour.

NEW OWNERS.

As I have already said, Lord Stanley is amongst the new owners. His sporting instincts are inherited, for most of us know that towards the close of last century Lord Derby was the great racing man, and the "the Rupert of Debate" longed to secure the blue ribbon of the turf. Then Mr. "Ellis," who has been so successful already, and hopes to be even more fortunate next year, is none other than Mr. Charles Morbey, the ex-jockey. He was the manager of Mr. Abington's racehorses, and on that gentleman's death registered the name of Mr. "Ellis." He is a Notts sportsman, who was apprenticed as a jockey to Peter Price, of Newmarket, in 1868. He is a keen sportsman, a good horseman, a rare shot, very rich, and fond of sheep and horse breeding. He makes no secret of the fact when his horses have winning chances.

A NEW TRAINER.

Next season we shall not see Fred Webb in the saddle as a jockey. This great rider—who piloted Doncaster in his Derby—is tired of combating nature to keep his weight within the prescribed limits. Consequently, he intends to commence business as a trainer, with accommodation for 40 horses at Newmarket. Fred Webb knows both horses and men; he is himself both clever and accomplished and as polished in manners as any man need be.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. F. FINNIS is transferred from the 10th Bombay Infantry to the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

CAPTAIN D. S. STEWART, Northumberland Fusiliers has been appointed Adjutant of the Volunteer Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE 17th Field Battery will leave Neemuch for the Camp of Exercise at Mhow on the 20th instant, and will leave Mhow on the 3rd February for Jubbulpore.

LIEUTENANT G. S. G. CRAWFORD, Gordon Highlander Major R. H. Booke-Hunt, Seaforth Highlanders; and Quartermaster J. S. Dyke, West Surrey Regiment, have been posted to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of their respective regiments.

THE 65th Field Battery will leave Mian Mir on the 29th December *en route* for Neemuch, at which station it is expected to arrive on the 21st of March. This battery will exchange its native establishment with that of the 59th Field Battery in relief at Sipri.

LIEUTENANTS A. L. BICHFORD and S. B. A. Patterson West Surrey Regiment; and J. R. Nuttall and R. F Warburton, Somersetshire Light Infantry, have been appointed to the 17th Bengal Infantry, 38th Dogras, 42nd and 43rd Gurkhas, respectively, on probation for the Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence out of India:—Captain F. B. Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry; Captain W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs, for 12 months; Quartermaster C. Fox, Bedfordshire Regiment, for 8 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant C. E. Luard, West Yorkshire Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

DONATIONS and subscriptions in support of the Gurkha Association, lately described in these columns, now amount to over Rs. 3,000. The Gurkha regiments, and the members of the Gurkha Committee, are the largest contributors, the regimental feeling on the subject thus being plainly shown. The project has also received the approval of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and General Brackenbury. Several native princes and noblemen are among the subscribers.

THE Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, having asked for orders as to the adjustment of advances received in England repayable in India. (*a.*) Advances made in England of pay fixed in Indian currency to an officer returning to India (in the case of an officer on duty, deputation, &c); (*b.*) Advances fixed in sterling, granted under articles 529 and 531, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. He has been informed that an advance of pay under cause (*a*) should be recovered in India at the rate of exchange at which it was advanced in England; and with regard to (*b*) that it is not the intention of the Government of India to make any change in the ruling in articles 529 and 531, and the rate therein prescribed, *viz.*, the official rate of exchange for the year in which the advance was received, should continue to be used for the adjustment in India of such advances.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Numerous complaints have been received as to the way in which the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University is at present being conducted, but that these complaints are not made without just cause, may be seen from the great disparity, which exists in the percentage of candidates, who have passed in English at the Bombay and Ahmedabad centres this year. At the former centre about 40 per cent. of the candidates have passed, whereas at the latter centre only 20 per cent. have passed. There is no good reason why there should be so great a discrepancy between the two centres, and, unless the University authorities are desirous that the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University should become a source of general contempt, it is high time that a strict inquiry should be made into the cause of the discrepancy referred to above. It is somewhat strange that the examiner, who has distinguished himself by his severity at the Ahmedabad centre this year, was correspondingly lenient at the Bombay centre last year. It is somewhat hard, however, on the candidates, that they should be entirely at the mercy of the examiners. Only one of the examiners in English, at the Matriculation Examination this year, has ever taught in any High School, and it is quite time that the University should appoint examiners who know something of the standard, because, though it may be very amusing to the examiners to pluck the candidates at the Matriculation Examination, it is not equally interesting to the candidates, many of whom have been rejected owing to the caprice.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, December 16, 1893.

IN a lecture on "Coaling Stations and their Relations to Trade Routes," delivered on November 28 before the Aldershot Military Society, Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb contended that the only requirement in a coaling station for a warship was smooth water to coal in, because the effective protection of commerce necessitated the assumption that our naval force on every trade route would be so far superior to that of a possible enemy as to restrict his operations to attacks on merchant vessels on the principles of evasion and surprise, and to forbid the idea of open warfare. The defensive power of coaling stations themselves need not, on this theory, be greater than would be sufficient to protect them against a *coup de main* by a small force. The lecture is reported at length in the *Times* of Nov 29.

THE troopship Malabar, Captain Tudor, which sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday with 30 officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men for Bombay, arrived at Queenstown on Nov. 27 to embark further drafts from various regiments for service in India. The weather during the short voyage was very bad. The Malabar sailed again for Malta, Port Said, and Bombay, after embarking officers and men from the following regiments:—Yorkshire, Royal Fus., Royal Irish Lancashire Fus., Essex, Sussex, Royal Irish Fus., Durham L.I., and Loyal North Lancashire. Altogether there were 18 officers and 1,125 men.

A MISSIONARY MARE'S NEST.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes to the editor of the *Times* in reply to the attacks made on him by the representatives of the whole missionary community to point out how the spirit of misrepresentation, hopelessly attaches to the anti-opium cause:—"No sooner do men, clerics or laymen, become infected by this strange delusion than they lose all sense of logic or proportion; truth seems as falsehood, and black as white; the mention of opium is to them as a red rag to a bull—down go their silly heads and with eyes close shut, they prepare to charge the accursed thing."

Regarding the recently published protest from the great missionary societies of England, of various denominations, signed by their directors of secretaries, Sir Lepel says:—This document escaped my attention until a letter appeared in the *Times* of the 13th from a Dr. Maxwell. It seems that Sir Thomas Wade, one of the highest authorities on the opium question, had supposed himself to be the official witness at whom the protest was directed, and explained in the *Times* that he had not spoken as asserted. Dr. Maxwell condescended to exonerate him. He wrote: 'Sir Thomas Wade is perfectly right in disclaiming the use of the language complained of by the Chinese missionaries and their representatives in the country. Sir Lepel Griffin was the official witness who at the close of his evidence before the Royal Commission deliberately declared that the missionary body in China, having failed in their efforts to convert the Chinese, had fallen back on the opium trade to cover their defeat. We not only emphatically deny the truth of this statement; we resent it as an impertinence. As this letter was published in the *Times* nine day's ago and has not since been contradicted by any of the missionary societies it must be accepted as the correct interpretation of their protest.

"As I knew that I had said nothing before the Commission about the success or failure of Chinese missionaries in converting the people, I invited Dr. Maxwell to justify his statement, and he replied that so far as my words were concerned he was present with others at the Royal Commission when I was giving my evidence. I then applied to a high authority to be allowed to see the verbatim record of my evidence taken by the official shorthand reporter, which was courteously granted, and this is the missionary mares's nest:—I would say that it seems to me that much of the evidence which has been given before the Comission by missionaries in China is flawed and tainted in two ways. The first is this, that the missionaries since this has been raised into an ethical question, are compelled, in their own personal interests, to denounce it; and secondly, that as in China every disturbance is due not to opium, but to missionary teaching the missionaries are compelled to throw the odium of popular dislike to themselves on the opium question. That is the whole histbry of the agitation.'

"Now, these propositions may be right or wrong. It is immaterial. One rests upon a universal instinct of self-preservation, the other on Blue-books and diplomatic reports. But what I desire to point out is that no reckless and unscrupulous are the anti-opium party that, in order to make a point against an opponent, they deliberately misrepresent him in a public protest as having declared that 'the missionary body in China, having signally failed to make converts among the Chinese, find it convenient to lay the blame on the opium traffic,' when I never alluded to the success or failure of the missionary efforts or mentioned the subject of conversion at all. Qui s'excuse s'accuse. If the missionaries choose to suggest their comparative failure in proselytism as the cause for their anti-opium fervour I shall not contradict them; but they should not found their protest on an absolutely false version of my evidence. It is also disingenuous to style me an official witness which I am not. The suggestion intended to be conveyed is that servants of the Government are bound to support the existing system. It is true that for some years, when in charge of Central India two or three millions sterling of revenue from opium passed through my hands annually, and that it was duty to obtain that accurate knowledge of the opium trade and its results which my critics have not yet acquired. But I have ceased to be an official. In conclusion, I would invite them to withdraw their protest, which is directed against a product of their own imagination, and which suggests that these preachers of vicarious virtue had themselves been indulging in the demoralising drug.

COALS FROM JAPAN.

A SHORT time ago arrangements were entered into by a well-known Bombay firm, with the Nappan Yushen Kaisha (or in plain English, the Japan Mail Steamship Company) to run at regular intervals two boats between Bombay and Japan for trading purposes. Both the vessels have been built in England, and the first of them (the H. Maru, 2,031 tons) has successfully made the first voyage to the "land beloved by the gods," and yesterday started on the return journey thither. It need scarcely be said that the great difficulty of maintaining a profitable maritime trade with Japan has always been the paucity of exports from that romantic country, so that the steamship companies possessing the monopoly of the carrying trade have not found the privilege a very profitable one. Messrs. Tata believe they have solved the long-standing difficulty by arranging for the regular exportation of coal from Japan, and the "H. Maru," which arrived here a fortnight since brought a considerable cargo to Bombay. The experiment is more likely to succeed from the fact that several leading merchants have entered into agreements to give the carrying of a certain amount of cargo, both outwards and homewards at a fixed rate. The deficiency of cargo from Japan under this arrangement will be made up by coal. The steamers will run at intervals of three weeks, and it is expected that the annual delivery of Japanese coals here will not fall far short of 40,000 tons. Should the exigencies of the busy season (January to June) demand it, additional intermediate steamers will be put on.

The shipment received a fortnight ago has been tried at the mills of Messrs. Tata and Sons and others, and although there has scarcely been time to make a complete test, the experiment has been on the whole satisfactory, and has to some extent justified the high reputation the Japanese coal has with navigators of the Chinese seas as a serviceable steam coal. Messrs. Tata have been using the fuel in a boiler where equal proportions of Cardiff and Davison (the two best English importations) have hitherto been used, and it was found that the consumption was not more than 8½ per cent. higher than in the case of the English combination. As the price of the Cardiff and Davison is at present Rs. 20 or Rs. 22, respectively, as compared with Rs. 14, the present quotation for Japanese, it is claimed that a saving of 50 per cent. can be effected by the use of the latter. It must not, however, be forgotten that the disorganization of the trade at home caused by the strike, now happily terminated, has brought up the price of the English exports some 30 per cent. or more. Bengal coal (which is said to be 20 per cent. inferior to Welsh) is quoted slightly below the Japanese fuel, but we are informed that traders who have used both the Bengal and the Japanese are repeating their orders for the latter, which it is claimed is an indirect testimony to the superiority of the imported commodity.

The importers do not consider that the present test has been sufficiently prolonged to enable them to determine the most economical method of burning Japanese coal, and are not at present in possession of much data on the subject from the exporters. The coal is bituminous, and black in colour, somewhat resembling Darson in appearance. It is quarried in the form of lumps, nuts, and smalls, and is spoken of as well adapted for steam purposes. Many new collieries have been opened up in the "Land of Nippon" of late years, and the coal is becoming a formidable rival to the imports from Australia in the Chinese markets, the price quoted at Hongkong varying, according to quality, from 2½ to 5 dollars. The fame of the growing industry has reached England, and on Saturday telegraphic instructions were received from a London firm for the shipment of a consignment to England—a proceeding which may with almost literal accuracy be described as taking coals to Newcastle. The essentials of a good coal are a high percentage of hydrogen and carbon, and a low percentage of oxygen and sulphur, and it remains for careful chemical analysis to discover how far the Japanese fuel conforms to those conditions. Arrangements have been made for such an analysis to be taken, together with a comparative test of Welsh coals.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says:—Lord Roberts, General Sir Martin Dillon, and the Hon. Conrad Dillon (introduced by Mr. Caine) had an interview with the Secretary for War for the purpose of asking that a yearly grant should be made in support of the Army Temperance Association, and that the Association should be allowed to have a room in every barrack in the United Kingdom. Lord Roberts stated that the effect of the Association's work in India had been, in his opinion, equal to the addition of three efficient battalions to the British Army in that country. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman promised to give the subject his most favourable consideration.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

THE above Commission met again at the Council Hall, Secretariat, yesterday to record further evidence of several European and native witnesses. The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. G. W. Vidal, C. S., said:—I am Chief Secretary to Government. I have been in the Civil Service over 26 years and served in the Poona, Sattara, Ratnagiri, Broach and Thana districts. I have never made any special study of this question; but I can state that as a magistrate I never had any case before me in which crime was associated with hemp drugs. I have had no experience of the extent of the use of the drugs from their effects on the people. Inspection of shops has shown that the consumption is very small as compared with the population of the Presidency. I have no special information as to whether consumption is increasing and no reason to belive that it is so. It has never come to my notice that alcohol is being substituted for the drugs, or they for alcohol to any extent. The effects of the drugs have not forced themselves on my notice in any way either as a magistrate or as a Revenue officer. I have never observed any connection between them and crime. I have certainly heard insanity frequ

powder during travelling, as when they pass from one district to another to worship shrines. Hindu, mainly smoke ganja, Mahomedans charas. Roughly speaking, 1 in 1,000 smokes charas and 1 in 2,500 ganja. Hindus are the chief consumers of bhang. It is, so far as I know, only drunk. Roughly, 1 Hindu in every 250 drinks bhang. The proportion in the case of Mahomedans is 1 in 1,000 or more. The drugs are chiefly consumed in company. Bhang may be drunk in solitude; but charas and ganja are mainly, if not invariably, smoked in company. The drugs are chiefly consumed by males. The proportion of consumers appear to be greatest between the ages of 16 and 30 than at other ages. Females and children do not usually indulge in them. The habit of consuming the drugs is easily formed. It is difficult to break off the habit in the cases of ganja and charas chiefly. There is a greater tendency for the moderate habit to develope into the excessive in the case of young adults moving chiefly in bad company. In the case of bhang and ganja the habit developes into the excessive after a comparatively greater length of time than in the case of charas. The better class of Hindus and Mahomedans regard the consumption, especially of ganja and charas, with great aversion and disgust. They consider the indulgence a vice, knowing that the drugs will be the ultimate ruin and degradation of the individuals consuming them, and if they have a friend or relation they will feel ashamed to have any connection with him and try to dissuade him from indulging in any of the drugs. It would not be a serious privation to the consumers, even in the case of bhang, to forego the consumption except perhaps in the case of habitual excessive consumers, whose minds and bodies are enslaved to either ganja or charas. They might suffer from mental excitement if the drugs were completely withheld. In a population of 100,000, there would be roughly 4,000 bhang drinkers and 1,000 each of ganja and charas smokers. It might be feasible to prohibit the use of charas and probably ganja. The former can be prevented from being imported. The growth of the plants can be restricted. The sale of the drugs, except by chemists, can be rendered penal, and the consumers except under medical advice can be made liable to punishment. The prohibition I do not fancy would cause any serious discontent; neither do I think that any discontent would amount to a political danger. I do not consider that prohibition would be followed by recourse to alcoholic stimulants. There is also evidence to show that hemp drugs produce acute mania with homicidal violence, acute melancholia with attempted suicide, and chronic dementia. Persons have also been known to have run amok with or without motive. The insanity is temporary in the case of acute mania generally.

Dr. McCalman, Superintendent of the Dharwar Lunatic Asylum, was then examined, and he described the symtoms of insanity resulting from the excessive use of hemp drugs.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, said:—I am acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay. I have been over 29 years in India and 25 years in the police. I have served in eight or nine different districts in Sind and the Presidency proper. I have been five or six years in the town of Bombay off and on. I do not think that any large proportion of bad characters are habitual moderate or excessive consumers of hemp drugs. The only connection of the drugs with crime is the crime of violence, running amok, attributed to the excessive use. I have heard of such a case, but never seen one. I had a case of the kind once, but could not verify the alleged connection with hemp drugs. I have, therefore, no adequate ground for asserting any such connection between hemp drugs and this class of crime. There is no other connection between the drugs and crime that I am aware of. Nor do I know of any case in which the hemp drugs have been administered to facilitate crime, though I have often known of dhatura being used between forty and fifty cases in the last two years. Several convictions have been obtained in such cases against two gangs, which we have been after for years. I made special enquiries at the time of the recent riots as to whether there was any increase in the use of hemp, and I am satisfied that it was not so. We shut up liquor and drug shops, for the moharrum, because excited people sometimes fly to liquor and intoxicants, and it is better they should not have them. I have seen casual disturbances near liquor-shops, but never near ganja shops. Including the Reuncces I have about 2,400 men under me in the force. In Bombay, I have never had occasion of knowing that men smoked except in the case of two old jail birds, who were detectives. The habit seemed to produce laziness and untidiness, a stupid lazy, slovenly appearance. I suspected them from their appearance, and was told that they had the habit. These men were not under strict discipline. So there was no offence against discipline on their part. They were rather cute detectives, and I had not to dismiss them. The habit did not interfere with their work. They were both Mahomedans. The effects of the drug have never forced themselves on my notice at all. In regard to the Bombay police force I know of no case in my experience, either as Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police. In Sind have had to get rid of men, because they were habitual ganja smokers. I was told this. I did not discriminate between different forms of the drug. They were got rid of because they were idle and took no interest in their work. There might be three cases during my six or seven years' experience in Sind. As regards these men they were herditary smokers. They were good enough men with no tendency to crime, but they were devoid of interest in their work. Charas and bhang have not been specially brought to my notice, but, as I say, the different forms of the drug were not distinguished until recently. If I knew that a man habitually took ganja even moderately I should not keep him, and so I would also not have a man who was a moderate liquor drinker. You never know where a native's "moderation" will cease. The danger of his going on to excess is great in both liquor and ganja. The man has broken away from the ordinary moral restraints under which a native usually lies. If he were a Bhill I should think differently of the case. It is the custom of the Bhills to drink. If a class is habitually given to intoxicants my feeling would not be so strong regarding a man of that class; but I should prefer the non-consumer of intoxicants unless (as in Khandesh) I were compelled to take consumers. My aversion in regard to hemp drugs is due rather to fear of the unknown results that might ensue than to any experience I have had of evil-results. It is also due to a certain extent to the ill-repute of hemp drugs. Punishments for drunkenness are more frequent, but are also very rare indeed. Those who chiefly use the drugs are *Sadhus*, *Baragirs* and *Fakirs*. They would be annoyed by prohibition and would go to some other means of securing the oblivion they desire. They might take to *dhutura*, of which the effects are more dangerous and more lasting. If they could get it cheap enough they might take to liquor. I have seen much of the people, especially when I was a subordinate officer. The effects of the drugs are not considerable; and I believe that any interference in the way of prohibition would appear needless and cause great discontent, but would not have serious political results. I also think that it would be unnecessary, though I think there should be more supervision and control than at present. The shops should not be closed, but should be supervised and controlled; because, as in the case of liquor shops at home, bad characters are wont to assemble there. It is a mistake to close them. It does not decrease consumption, but it takes the consumers away from police supervision.

The Commission then adjourned till this morning.

SIR GERALD PORTAL and Colonel Frank Rhodes have arrived in London. A correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* had an interview with Sir Gerald and Colonel Rhodes. This is his description of the two officers:—Among the few passengers by India mail train who shivered audidly as they felt the keen north-east wind and faced the rain that swept in slanting showers across Calais pier in the earliest minutes of this morning were two whose spare figures and lean faces showed that they had not lived days of luxurious leisure in the tropics. It was not difficult to recognise in one "the best aside-de-camp a general ever had," as Colonel Frank Rhodes was once described by his friend and chief, Sir Herbert Stewart. The other might have been an athlete fresh from training for his 'Varsity "blue," so youthful was the suppleness of his easy movement. When the travellers passed from the outer darkness into the light that leaped suddenly from electric-lamps, illuminating the long and lofty buffet of the Gare du Nord, it was difficult to realise that the very young-looking man was one whose reputation has been made by years spent in successful negotiation with native African tribes. Yet that it was Sir Gerald Portal could not be doubted.

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS presiding at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation held on November 30, at the Freemasons' Tavern, said the component parts of the British Empire would do well to follow the example set by Scotland in patriotic sentiment. Any foreign Power would hesitate to attack us if we made it clear to the whole world that our House was not divided against itself. The peaceful and uninterrupted development of the resources of the whole Empire could not be secured unless the Mother Country, with her Colonies and dependencies, were determined and prepared to hold together in defending Imperial interests.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

IN the saloons of this firm we find that with their usual good taste they have added to their large and choice stock of jewellery a great number of the magnificent and newest designs of every description. The case of diamond ornaments, comprising bracelets, brooches, necklets, sprays, rings, &c., is the first to attract attention. There are some very fine diamond bracelets, many of which are convertible into brooch pendants or hair pins. There are also some brilliant stars and crescents, which are objects of great admiration to visitors. The usual selection of silver and electro-plate is also very large and splendid. Of rings there are any number from the inexpensive gold bands to the magnificent half hoofs, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, and opals of the finest quality. We also noticed a number of diamond stars, which form brooches, pendants, head ornaments, or hair pins; and also diamond bracelets, which can be converted into brooches and pendants. The selection of shirt studs and scarf pins is greatly varied, and the presentation watches are also worthy of notice.

MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS AND CO.

This firm has a large and varied selection of presentation articles for the festive season. The Christmas Bazaar consists of the choicest novelties in toys, dolls (over 2,000 of which have been stocked) fancy goods, and presents that Europe and America can produce, and toys or dolls can be bought from annas four to Rs. 20 each. Messrs. Shroff Brothers do not confine themselves to children's toys, but keep a stock of useful and interesting articles, suitable for presentation to boys and girls between ten and fifteen years of age. Youngsters will find a great attraction in the fish pond, where they can get rare fun for eight annas a dip. The pond will be open to the public from the 23rd instant with the usual band and illumination, and the prizes will be even more attractive than in former years. This house is well-known for cheapness and elegance, and the articles are selected with much care and taste. The goods in the shop are arranged to the best advantage in the spacious premises on the Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. TELLERY AND COMPANY.

The establishment of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. presents a most picturesque and gay appearance. Amongst the shops on the Esplanade, which attract a good number of visitors, this one takes a high place. Numerous specimens of Indian curiosities, Indian artware, carpets, phulkarries, brass, and potteryware can be seen neatly and tastefully arranged, and the effect of the grouping is very striking and pleasing. The firm rightly takes pride more in the genuineness of the various articles in stock than in their outward attractiveness, and this should prove an inducement to enthusiastic collectors to pay the establishment a visit. Lovers of Indian curios are sometimes sadly victimised by unscrupulous vendors, and on a close inspection the articles called Indian curios savour suspiciously of Brummagem ware. Mr. Tellery is widely known in the country as offering only genuine articles. Possessing, therefore, moderate prices, genuine articles, and a discriminating sense of selection, Messrs. Tellery's "show" should be doubly attractive to those desirous of meeting with these disiderata when making presents to others or selecting novelties for themselves.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO.

The Fort and Byculla establishments of Messrs. Phillips and Company are remarkable for the varied, useful, elegant, and handsome stock there displayed. Messrs. Phillips and Co. are well able to meet the requirements of their numerous customers, having kept in store a very large assortment of both useful and handsome articles, and anyone desirous of purchasing presents for their friends will not be disappointed at Messrs. Phillips and Co. They have a large amount of cricket and tennis kit by all the best known makers, and a very large number of mysterious-looking sticks or clubs for playing the new fashioned game of golf. Hand-painted desert sets, and a large number of most useful articles in electro-plate, also ladies hand-bags, fans, scent bottles, photo frames, albums, writing cases, &c., are very nicely arranged in the shops. The firm have also a large stock of Christmas stores, hams, plum puddings, English plum cakes, crystallised fruits, and all kinds of sweets and biscuits, almonds and raisins. The photographic department is also well stocked with kodaks, cameras, and lenses. Some exquisite Christmas cards are also on view at the shops.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

At this establishment may be seen every conceivable kind of musical instruments from the concert grand piano to a jews harp or the penny whistle. Some splendid specimens of iron frame pianos, made specially for India are on view; also a large and varied stock of mandolines, banjos, banjorines, guitars, and violins. Some fine copies of the old masters. "The man who broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," and all the other popular comic and sentimental songs are available at this establishment, including Mr. Chevallier's cosier song. In fact there seems to be nothing in the musical instrument or printed music line from a fiddle string to a set of military band instruments that cannot be found at Soundy and Co.'s

MESSRS. HOAR AND COMPANY.

The spacious and handsome warehouse of Messrs. Hoar & Co. looks to the best possible advantage, at present, being replete with a large stock of seasonable novelties, admirably and attractively arranged to tempt the visitors. Gloves, cravats, silk handkerchiefs, ties and collars are of the latest style. The department for tailoring, always a prominent feature, now offers a very large choice of materials for every description of wear, including rising breeches, which is the speciality of this firm. Shirts and socks, improved fitting knicker-bocker hose, cardigan jackets, dressing gowns, as well as every description of underwear, of superior qualities can be obtained here at a reasonable price, and with a guarantee for durability. The hat department is also rendered very attractive by a large and fresh stock being added to it; it is one which can justly be termed "up-to-date." It is well worth inspecting the department, new introduction of stylish patterns and materials being noticable. There is also a large display of reliable sun-helmets for ladies and gentlemen. There are also other articles suitable for presents such as silver-mounted walking-sticks, shirt-studs and links, wallets, and card cases. Travelling requisites of a superior kind, such as soft wool wraps, real Scotch mauds, Gladstone-bags, holdalls, and trunks are also to be found at Messrs. Hoar and Co.'s at moderate prices. A perusal of their catalogue will give an idea of the many beautiful things in the shop. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. Hoar, is increasing the business every year to keep pace with the times.

MESSRS. D. MACROPOLO AND CO.

This firm, which has been established here since 1863, carries on an extensive business in cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and smoking requisites of every description. Smokers as well as beginners can procure the choicest brands of cigarettes, both Egyptian and Turkish. The latter tobacco is prepared in Bombay daily, and preserves its natural flavour and taste. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and lovers of a good smooke should test the excellent assortment of cigars at these premises, where a large and special importation has been received for Christmas from the Real Havana to the Java Delight and other special productions. Some excellent Christmas presents are obtainable in the various stocks of pipes manufactured in every design from real meerschaum to brier, cherry, and clay and others mounted in gold and silver, possessing great beauty. Amber and meerschaum cigar and cigarette holders comprising a stock of immense variety, whilst smokers' companions and hooka pipes will form an excellent presentation to anyone who delights in a cool and easy smoke; also fancy silver tobacco boxes, cigar and cigarette cases, Waterbury watches, walking sticks mounted and handled in a similar manner are to be seen here. Terra-cotta statues painted in pleasing colours and excellent taste, are another addition to the stock, and comprise a collection indicative of the costumes of Continental nations. Persons desirous of purchasing specialities in the way of Christmas boxes, &c., will find a large field in Messrs. D. Macropolo's establishment.

MESSRS. B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.

Although there was nothing to attract us to the shop of this firm of stationers and fancy dealers in Church Gate Street, and although we were not prepossessed with it from an outside look, we were agreeably surprised to find on entering that it contained a variety of articles, nice, elegant, useful, and in some cases really wonderful. Its stock of Bohemian ware, table ornaments, and centre pieces is really excellent, and shows that the Austrians are much advanced in this description of industry. The fine assortment of superb albums are not dear, and the same remark applies to the large assortment of useful albums for general and ordinary use, and to the Christmas, New-year's, birthday, and wedding cards, picture books, and booklets by Messrs. Raphael Tuck, Sydney Saunders, and other makers. The assortment of inkstands in sets of ones, twos, and threes, worth from half-an-anna to several rupees each could not be readily equalled in variety, quality, and cheapness. If the purchase of photo-frames, in nickel plush, silk, or paper, is intended these premises are well worth a visit. We were pleased with the collection of scents, scent-bottles, ladies' companions, dressing-cases, writing desks, blotters, stationery boxes, cash boxes, jewel-cases, money purses, games, bezique and playing cards and elegant articles of stationery at prices within reach of every one. In looking over the stock of patent medicines we were surprised to find that there was such a large demand for the laxative pills prepared by English, American, French, and Indian manufacturers.

MESSRS. DINSHAW SORABJI AND CO.

Messrs. Dinshaw and Co., confectioners of Medows Street, make a magnificent show of Christmas sweets, surprise packets, toys, bonbons, crackers, fancy boxes, baskets, and decorations. The Christmas season causes a demand for a supply of many articles in the confectionery line, which are not sold at other times, and Mr. Dinshaw has, as usual, come to the front to meet that demand. He has been engaged in registering orders for hundreds of Christmas cakes both from citizens and from up-country customers. Among the Christmas cake ornaments, we notice a select assortment of sugar figures, flowers, sugar and artificial wreaths with gold, silver, green, and gum-paste leaves, bouquets, &c. The collection of Christmas cards is very pretty and elegant. Toys, dolls, albums, and photos are very attractive, and the shop altogether presents a very animated appearance. Mr. Dinshaw's musical albums excite much intererest and attention. Dry ground coffee is one of the specialities of this shop, where Natives, and especially Parsees, find that cheap and satisfactory purchases can be made.

MR. SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI.

This enterprising traders who has been rapidly increasing his business in central and commodious premises at Kalbadevie Road, has gained great popularity amongst native customers. The shop is now replete with a fresh stock of goods of various descriptions. The Christmas and New-year cards are in large variety, whilst toys, dolls, and other ornamental articles are of the best manufacture. The stock comprises not only articles of every-day use, but also goods suitable for presentation at this season. The shop is now well-nigh filled with a splendid assortment of fancy goods in the shape of photo-albums, photo-frames, fitted bags, writing, desks, leather purses, and many other useful articles

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THE STATE OF AFGHANISTAN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

In the absence of definite official statement it is impossible to attempt any forecast of what it will ultimately prove that the Kabul Mission has accomplished, and it was with a scarcely defined hope of getting some indication of the official impression that I called upon Sir Mortimer on his arrival in Calcutta.

"I find some difficulty," said Sir Mortimer, "In telling you anything that will be of use to you. You have had in your press telegrams practially all the news that can be conveyed."

I pointed out that the ordinary press correspondent, however great an authority he might at times happen to be, lost in wight by reason of the concealment of his identity, and that in these cirumstances if Sir Mortimer repeated any statement already made anonymously, the repetiton might be regarded as valuable in the corroborative sense. "I have naturally no desire to press for information of an official character, which at present you do not care to give." I hazarded, "but I thought that from the vantage point of your connection with the Kabul Mission, and from your recent journey through and sojourn in the Amir's territory, you might be prepared to say something generally concerning Afghanistan and the Afghans, and the state of the country?"—"The state of Afghanistan," Sir Mortimer interrupted, "is, so far as I can see, satisfactory. The people appear to be contented and prosperous, and everything is apparently quiet. The Amir's authority seems to be thoroughly established. Of course the Afghans are an unruly race and one must expect local difficulties at times, but, as far as I can judge, the Amir has his country thoroghly under command."

"Have you anything to say," I queried, concerning the mission and your reception in, Kabul?"—"You have received accurate information on that head in your press telegrams," was the reply. "We were received with the greatest possible hospitality and honour; nothing could exceed the hospitality shown to us. As concerns the tone of our reception and treament I can be most emphatic."

"You met some of the Amir's troops, Sir Mortimer Can you say anything as to their efficiency or disposition?"—"I can say that their willingness and cheeriness were all that one could desire. The men who formed our escort on the road were as pleasant as possible, and so were the men of the Ardal regiment and the Kabul Military Police who guarded our quarters at Kabul."

"And as regards the feeling which the people generally entertain towards the English?"—"I saw no signs whatever of hostility of any kind. We were treated as guests, and the people were perfectly friendly towards us. I think it is understood that we have no disigns on the country, and therefore the English are not unpopular in Afghanistan. I never saw even the slightest sign os sullenness or hostility. The natives came round in considerable crowds as we entered Kabul and Jellalabad, and their demeanour was quiet and pleasant."

Pressing my point. I said, "Consequent on your mission, Sir Mortimer, there has been a very considerable and foritical discussion of the character and intentions of the Amir himself. As you have very recently been in personal contact with him concerning matters of grave import, you have, of course, had opportunities of forming an independent opinion. Might I ask what that opinion is?"

"Really," said Sir Mortimer, "there is very little I can say on that point that is now known already, although I am perfectly willing to answer your question as lucidly and as fairly as I can. The Amir is an exceptionally strong ruler, and I believe he is quite firm in his adherence to the British alliance. You have seen how well he treated us, and how he spoke out at the public Durbar before we left. The coinage? Well, as to the new gold issue to which you make reference, I can say nothing. He has a very good silver coinage now, his mint turns out thoroughly good and well-made coins—a great contrast to the 'coins' of Sher Ali's time. They were simply lumps of silver which were laid on an anvil and roughly stamped by a blow from a heavy hammer. The postal arrangements, too, were very good while we were there. The Amir now has a regular postal system, and his runners all over the country go at a very fair pace, something like 80 or 90 miles a day. I have no doubt whatever that he sincerely wishes to be on good terms with us. Altogether the country has made great progress since the Amir came to the throne."—*Englishman.*

THE *Hongkong Telegraph* writes in a recent issue:—If by bearing in mind the homely motto "Waste not want not" a nation is to be spared the need of establishing Poor Houses for ever and ever, then assuredly China should be the "chosen one." Scarce a thing is wasted within the realm of the mighty "Son of Heaven." What in most countries would be considered useless is not so in China; the most trivial article being put to some use. Even the exhausted tea-leaves of restaurants and tea-houses have a market price attached to them, for. when dried, re-fired, and mixed with genuine tea seeds and dust, the mixture can be packed in chests labelled "Best Congou Tea" and shipped to India, where retail dealers thrive on the sale of it to hapless Indian customers, blenders, and consumers of the lower classess who seem to be satisfied that all the "tea" coming from China (and they regard Hongkong as a Chinese port!) must be genuine. But it is not; and large quantities of foul mixture, which is hardly fit for hogs, much less human beings, is made up in Hongkong (we might give the actual addresses of the artists in this business, which are in our possession) for shipment, in chests and half-chests, to Bombay. This will be news to the Indian tea-grower.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

THE visit of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji to Poona on Sunday was a marvellous success. Those who see the quaint old city on ordinary occasions, with its tumbledown houses and listless inhabitants would hardly think it capable that the visit of anybody could have roused them to such a pitch of activity and enthusiasm. The ancient capital of the Deccan had donned its holiday attire for the occasion and everything wore a gay and festive appearance. The reception committee erected triumphal arches at all the chief points along the route, added to which the inhabitants of the different streets through which Mr. Dadabhoy passed on his way to the Hirabag had done their best to decorate their houses, and the sides of the roadway, and at different points along the route bands of native musicians were placed. Mr. Dadabhoy arrived in Poona at three o'clock, Rao Bahadur Dandekar and Mr. Date met that gentleman at Lanowli and decorated him with flowers. At Kirkee the Parsee High Priest, Dr. Dustoor Hosang Jamaspji, a dozen priests and about one hundred Parsees, met Mr. Dadabhoy, presented him with an address in Zend and Persian, garlanded him and blessed him. On alighting from the train at Poona Mr. Dadabhoy, who was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, the Hon'ble Mr. Setawad, and Mr. D. E. Wacha was met by Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Mr. Dadabhoy was introduced to the members of the reception committee. The crowd outside and inside the station was an enormous one, and it was with difficulty that the carriage in which the hon. gentleman was seated could move off. Mr. Mehta, Javerilal, Wacha, and Pudumjee were in the same carriage. From the station Mr. Dadabhoy was taken to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow when a number of Parsee girls sang to him, and a High Priest decorated him.

At 4 p. m. Mr. Dadabhoy was taken in procession through the city. The first triumphal arch was at the entrance to the native city when a large number of mill-hands carrying flags and banners, and some native musicians in bullock carts awaited the arrival of the procession. Opposite the Recreation Club Rooms the following address was presented to him:—

To the Honourable Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P.

Honourable Sir,—We, the Members of the Poona Recreation Club, in according to you a hearty welcome to this the ancient capital of the Peishwas, we beg to express our heartfelt feelings of happiness and joy at your advent to this place, and, without dwelling much on the subject-matter of the various addresses presented to you in this country, one and all of which describe in our humble opinion your world-wide public career in the interest and welfare of India, much less than it really deserves to be described simply because it is so disinterested and distinguished as to be out of the power of your countrymen to describe it in adequate and appropriate terms, we, as above said, instead of dwelling at length on this subject, approach you with this most sincere and grateful expression of our high sentiments of respect and esteem towards you, and, conclude this humble address with a prayer to the Almighty Providence to grant you long life and continued happiness and prosperity to achieve most successfully and triumphantly the work which you have as devotedly undertaken.—We remain, Hon'ble Sir, Your most obediently.

At Raste's Wada there was a large gathering of Mahomedans, who presented Mr. Dadabhoy with garlands as he passed through their arch. At Budhwar gardens there were numerous arches, all bearing inscriptions of welcome, some being particularly effusive, including an extremely pretty one elected by the mill owners. At Dugdoo Hawai's establishment, which was beautifully decorated, Mr. Dadabhoy was garlanded with flowers made of sugar. At the Reay Market Mr. Dadabhoy was one more decorated. The market and its surroundings were very pretting got up with flowers and bunting. At the Reay Museum a lengthy address was read by Mr. Namjoshi, on behalf of the Industrial Association of Western India. Owing to the crowds the progress was extremely slow, and it was 5.30 before the Municipal office was reached, the whole neighbourhood of which was a series if triumphal arches and flags and streamers. Here the Municipal address was presented, being read by other Chairman of the Municipality, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padomji. The address was as follows:—

To the Honorable Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Member of Parliament.

Sir,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Poona, do onrselves the honor of offering you, on behalf of the citizens of Poona, a hearty welcome on your return to this country and on your visit to this historic city. It was only yesterday that you received a number of addresses from the leading towns of this Province and, in the ordinary course, ours would have been one of them but owing to the pressing request of our townsmen and probably out of respect to the traditions of this place you deemed it desirable to even at great personal inconvenience to accede to our request and pay a visit to this ancient city—an honor for which we offer you our best thanks. The city of Poona has during the past many years occupied a place second only to the seat of Government. Under native rule it was second to Satara and under the British rule it is only second to Bombay enjoying the privilege of being the seat of Government during a considerable portion of the year. Poona has, owing to the intelligence, public spirit and patriotism of its citizens, held the first rank amongst cities in the mofussil—a fact which we are proud to note Government have amply recognized by conferring upon its citizens larger powers of self Government. And which, Sir, you recognize by paying us this visit. Your long and dis-interested services in the cause of our country and your genial nature and love of humanity without distinction of race, caste, or creed entitle you to universal respect. We welcome you, however, on quite different grounds. We welcome you, because, your services have been exceptionally fruitful in promoting friendly relations with our rulers and in enhancing the prestige of the British rule in the eyes of the whole civilized world. In welcoming you here we welcome you as the typical illustration of the encouragement which the British nation is prepared to give to the aspirations of the natives of this country. According to the far reaching and statesmanlike policy initiated by Lord Mayo and developed by his successors, Municipalities hitherto were the only schools where citizens could take lessons in practical Self-Government, and now in offering yourself as a candidate for election by a British constituency you have chalked out a new line altogether for the political aspirations of our people, and in returning you to parliament the electors of Central Finsbury have practically shown an appreciation of honesty, perseverence, and patriotism. Thanking you once more for the honor you have done us and heartily welcoming you to this city.—We have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Servants. President, City Municipality Poona.

Poona, 17th December, 1893.

Mr. Dadabhoy expressed the great pleasure it had afforded him to visit Poona, and said he felt, and felt strongly, that the success of Municipalities like that of Poona was the foundation of national progress, both educational and political. He wished the Municipality success with all his heart. A good portion of the sides of the roads were decorated with leafy bowers and arches, having a striking and pretty appearance. The road leading to Hirabag was very prettily decorated. When the hon. gentleman arrived there he was conducted to a temporary platform erected in the ground. Seating accommodation had been provided for about two thousand persons, the place was however literally packed.

The proceedings of the public meeting opened by Mr. R. Daji Nagarkar proposing and Mr. Gangaram Bhau seconding, the proposition that the Hon. Mr. Dorabji Padumjee do take the chair. On taking the chair he said:—We meet here to-day to welcome a gentleman whom all India rejoices in welcoming and congratulating. It is a question whether it is ourselves and the country that we should congratulate, or our distinguished guest, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, as a fellow-countryman getting admission for the first time into the House of Commons of the British Parliament, an august assembly that administers and controls the affairs of the largest and most powerful Empire in the world; it is a question whether if India had been honoured with the privilege of returning her own member to that assembly, her choice could have fallen on a better representative than the one selected by the constituency of Central Finsbury. By their going out of their way and allowing themselves to be represented by comparatively speaking, a stranger one hailing from a country some thousands of miles away from their own land, they have manifested for large heartedness, a catholicity of spirit and a patriotic desire to see the mother country united in closed bonds of love and amity. They have laid India under a deep and lasting debt of obligation. (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's career, from his youth to the present moment is a series of brilliant successes; his unselfish and disinterested devotion to the country is unique in its history. As an educationist he was the first native who filled a professorial chair—as a merchant his probity and strict adherence to the rules of mercantile morality are conspicuous; as a promoter of social reforms his work was multifarious and solid; and he inaugurated a system of public lectures that did immense good to society. He has now reached in the world of politics, the highest pinnacle to which a native of India can aspire, to which the receptions everywhere given him bear ample testimony. He has made noble exertions for the public weal, and tact, a spirit of tolerance and uncommon wisdom have characterized his acts. With him and with his coworkers, some now dead, the struggle was a hard one, combating bigotry on the one hand, and boisterous patriotism on the other. I command the example set by these men to the rising generation in their endeavours to get Government to lend a willing ear to their honest representations, and respecting their just aspirations. Amongst the apostles and believers in silent but sure growth is our distinguished guest, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. Gentlemen, before I conclude I must express a fervent hope, in which you will all heartily join that the Almighty may spare our dear and good friend to us, and to our country for many years to come, and that this augmentation of years will be attended with health and prosperity for the same great work—the good of our country, for which he has sacrificed everything, and spared neither labour time, nor money.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Gokhale. Professor G. K. Gokhale said: I rise in response to a call from the chair, to offer in your name a most cordial, living, and respectful welcome to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji on this occasion of his visit here today. I freely confess it has been a matter of no small gratification to me to have been thus called upon to discharge this most agreeable duty on your behalf. But, gentlemen, I wish the task was as easy as it is agreeable. I wish it was in my power, or for the matter of that, in that of any one else here, to give adequate expression to the feelings with which Mr. Dadabhoy is regarded in this country, which have been stirred to their very depth here by his presence among us this evening. Gentlemen, only a little more than a year ago we had assembled in another place in this city to celebrate the great crowning event of Mr. Dadabhoy's public career, and it is therefore but natural that now that we have him in our midst the uppermost feeling in our hearts should be one of affectionate admiration for the great earnestness, pluck, and perseverance, which enabled him eventually to triumph over all difficulties and realize the great, I might even say the romantic aim of his life. We all remember how for six long years a whole nation's eyes were watching with anxious suspense, the unequal and unprecedented struggle which Mr. Dadabhoy was carrying on in England on India's behalf and how our hearts constantly rose or sank according as we heard that his prospects were getting brighter or darker. However, all is well that ends well, and here we welcome him to-day, and welcome him with legitimate pride, as a living illustration of the great truth that patience and perseverance must overcome mountains. Gentlemen, for the last fifty years nearly, Mr. Dadabhoy's life has been consecrated to the service of his county, and during all this period he has been the same earnest, unassuming, straightforward persevering worker not unduly depressed by defeat or elated by success, ever hopeful, ever highminded eliciting respect from opponents, and winning the enthusiastic devotion of his own countrymen. And, gentlemen, to my mind it has always appeared that the one secret of the unique, the unparalleled success which he has achieved has been the great faith that is in him—the faith that if only he did his duty honestly and manfully success must follow, no matter when it came. I need mention only his work in connection with the question of Simultaneous Examinations to illustrate what I say. It is now exactly forty years since the test of open competition was instituted for the Indian Civil Service. And almost from the beginning Mr. Dadabhoy has been ceaselessly working for having the examination held simultaneously in India and England. In 1855, that is before most of us here were born, Mr. Dadabhoy went to England to establish a home there for Indian students studying there for the Civil Service. And since that time through good report and through evil report, amidst the misgivings of friends and the writings of opponents he has been pressing on the attention of our rulers the justice and the necessity of holding Simultaneous Examinations, and as an example of weary working and wearier waiting which must make our hearts overflow with admiration and gratitude. And, gentlemen, as the address of our Sarvajanik Sabha, presented to his yesterday in Bombay puts it, it looks almost like a providential arrangement that in the very first year of his Parliamentary life he should have had the reward of his work of forty years, and should have succeeded in inducing Parliament to pass a resolution in accordance with our national wishes. Gentlemen, I have already said that Mr. Dadabhoy's public life extends over nearly half a century, and it is, therefore, impossible for me, in the limited time at my disposal to allude even passingly to the numerous services he has rendered to our country. There is only one point on which I will touch, and that is the point which has been elaborated in the address which we had the privilege to present to him yesterday. The point is this: the work which Mr Dadabhoy has done for us in one brief year in Parliament demonstrates the necessity of having a few representatives at least in the House of Commons on behalf of India. I admit from time to time we have had English friends working for us devotedly there. But, after all, owing to the very nature of things, there must be a deal of difference between the way in which they could represent us, and that in which men like Mr. Dadabhoy would represent us. Of course, we cannot got all Dadabhoys, but though we may not find men to work with Mr. Dadabhoy, we shall assuredly find men to work under him. And I think it is now time we began to work in right earnest, and I will say after Mr. Dadabhoy's manner, for securing this great privilege. Gentlemen, Mr. Dadabhoy's life has been eminently successful, but it is not merely the success of his career that has given him the great hold he has on us. It is his charming simplicity, the spotless purity of his life, and his singularly unselfish devotion to his country that have won for him so prominent a place in the hearts of his countrymen. All through his life he has been sublimely unostentatious, all along he has worn the pure white lily of a blameless life. And as for his devotion to his country I need only say that it has nobly stood the test of fifty years. Even now, with the shadow of a great sorrow over him, we find him repressing all personal inclinations, and responding to the call of his countrymen, because he deems that to be his duty. I think, gentlemen, that if ever an Indian could address to his country the beautiful and pathatic stanzas of the poet Moore,

> With thee were the dreams of my earliest love,
> Every thought of my reason was mine;
> In my last humble prayer to the Spirit above
> Thy name shall be mingled with mine.
> Oh, blest are the friends who shall live
> The days of thy glory to see,
> But the next dearest blessing which heaven can give,
> Is the pride of thus dying for thee.

it is Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and, I am confident, when we shall have passed away from this scene of life, and when the names of the Temples and the Macleans, the Jameses and the Chesneys break no more on the ear of man, Mr. Dadabhoy's name will continue to be cherished in this country with feelings of admiration and gratitude and pride, the inspirer of the young and the sustainer of the old, in their career of public usefulness.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji then rose to reply, and was received with vociferous applause. He said: Citizens of Poona,—I wish to address to you a few words, and they are the expression of my deepest gratitude and gratification of the manner in which you have received me, and the exceedingly kind words that have been said about me by the two previous speakers. What are those words? With an ovation such as that which has been accorded to me along the three miles that we have just come, and with hundreds of thousands of my countrymen following me every moment through this long procession can any man expect a greater reward? And what has this proved? That India is now gaining a new political life, that you are beginning to understand each other, that whatever good has happened to you, be it at the hands of British or Native, you are ready to welcome men like Sir William Wedderburn, and with the same heart, and perhaps even a greater heart you welcome one who is a child of the soil as yourselves, who claims to be an Indian above everything else. Here I observe with the greatest pleasure and gratification that from one end of this ancient city to the other the lowest and the highest, not only from one class or creed, but from every class and creed all have welcomed me; the Mahomedan has done so with as good a heart as the Hindu and even as good as the Parsees the lesson to be learnt from this is that whao ever be our faith, our devotion to our faith, there is a national life beyond a sectarian life, and that we are all really the children of India. We must work together, we must stand foot to foot for the progress and amelioration of our country. Whenever we think of our country, we should remember that we are all simply brethren, children of the same country and must have a fellow-feeling amongst us, a desire to do good to each other. If a new life has sprung into existence among you, and you have been brought together to-day with one common object, and if I have in any way contributed to getting such a mixing together of all creeds in the manner I see has been the case to-day, a mixing together in perfect harmony with one common feeling of honoring a countryman of yours—if, I say, I shall have contributed to the smallest extent to that harmony, then I say that I have not lived in vain. The day is not far distant when, I believe, we shall understand our duty to each other and that whatever we may be, whether we be Hindus or Mahomedans or Parsees, we are Indians above all, and that unless we carry out that feeling with us and endeavour to understand that the benefit of one is the benefit of another, and that the benefit of each is the benefit of all—unless we understand that and unite in perfect harmony among ourselves, in loyalty to the British people who have produced this phenomenon, and to whom, therefore, all the glory is due rather than to me, the child of that British work, we can hope to make little progress. Until we are able to satisfy the British people that what we ask is reasonable, and that we ask it in earnest, we cannot hope to get what we ask for, for the British are a justice loving people, and but for that conviction I should not have worked on as I have done for forty years, and I shall go on cherishing that idea. At their hands we shall get every thing that is calculated to u makes British citizens. But it all rests on ourselves. We must satisfy them that we are in earnest, we must work, we must struggle, we must make self-sacrifice, and when that has been done, we shall be in a position to ask all and to get all we may reasonably ask. What can better illustrate it? What better proof can you have? Here I stand, and you welcome me as a member of the British Parliament representing a British constituency. They at first could not understand why an Indian should seek to be el

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the able article in which you chivalrously attempt a defence, on philanthropic grounds, of the oppressive measures of the present administration of Bengal in the matter of the Behar Survey. You accept the statements of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, in his recent Minute, as to the monstrous extortions of the Behar zemindars, and the sufferings of the Behar ryots; and I at once admit that if those horrible statements were well-founded, no punitive measure, such as this invasion of Behar by the "Pindaries of modern India," would be too drastic.

But on that point, I respectfully beg you to reprint the following letter from me, which appeared in yesterday's *Standard*. The report of the Bengal Board of Revenue, which I quote therein, and which is printed at pages 149-157 of last year's Behar Blue-book, was the result of an order to make the fullest enquiries on the spot as to the alleged need of a survey for Behar, and contained a summary of the views of the local officials. Since this report was submitted, there seems to have gone on—whether intentionally or not, of course I do not presume to judge—a remarkable weeding-out of the more prominent opponents of the Survey from the higher offices of the Bengal Government. But no one will dare to dispute either the good faith of this report of May 28, 1891, or the full knowledge on which it was founded. And it is a fact that admits of no doubt or question that Section 13 of that report disposes, absolutely and for ever, of the ridiculous stories about the extortions of the Behar landlords and the sufferings of the Behar tenants, that are now trotted out to justify the inquisitorial action of the Government and the creation of a lot of new appointments. Ever since the time, more than twenty years ago, that Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and I was editor of the *Calcutta Review*, I have strenuously fought this question in the Press to the best of my ability—which may, I venture to hope, be a sufficient apology for my troubling you with this letter.—Yours, &c.,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

THE LAND AGITATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—A small band of officials in Bengal, chiefly Irishmen of the advanced Nationalist type, have set themselves to "break up"—as Mr. Finucane, officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, frankly styles it at page 103 of the Behar Blue-book of 1892, quoting the words of Mr. Nolan—the native land system of that Province, as guaranteed by Lord Cornwallis in the Permanent Settlement. They are determined, in spite of the vehement opposition both of landlords and of tenants, to impose on the people of Bengal all the most drastic features of recent Irish land legislation. The Bengal Tenancy Act, introduced by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, in 1883, gave the tenants one of the Irish "F's"—namely, Fixity of tenure: and in the form in which it was ultimately passed in 1885 conferred on the tenants, at the expense of the landlords, an amount of "protection against oppression," that was at that time sufficient to meet the most extreme demands of the most violent Irish landlord-haters.

But that is not enough for Sir Anthony Mac Donnell, the present officiating Lieutenant-Governor, who has been lately minuting at such length on Sir Charles Elliott's pet scheme of a Cadastral Survey for Behar. The survey is to give the tenants that other Irish boon, "Fair Rents." These rents are to be settled at the time of the survey by a Government official—with the aid of whole army of native official underlings *bien entendu*; and the said officials and underlings, are thereafter to "maintain the record of rights" by a yearly revision. That is to say, having once established the raw, and squeezed as many rupees as possible out of both landlords and tenants in the process, they are to be allowed to repeat the operation, at the point of the British bayonet, every year for ever. And all the expenses and all the salaries of these legalised swarms of locusts are to be paid by an annual tax on "incomes from land," both of landlords and tenants.

Now, odd as it may seem, the tenants object to this quite as much as the landlords. They are far less able to resist the said locusts, whom Mr. Aberigh-Mackay rightly called "the Pindaries of modern India." For purposes of extortion, they find the little finger of the official underlings far thicker than the loins of their immemorial landlords. So they have been holding meetings at the Sonpur Fair, and actually joining heart and soul with the landlords, of whose oppression we hear so much from Irish gentlemen, to protest against this new and ruinous taxation. Thereon we are told that the tenants are "blind to their own interests," and that they follow their landlords either from stupid motives of personal attachment, or more probably because they are coerced. Ever since British faith was pledged to the permanent settlement in 1793, we have had frequent attacks upon it—for is there not, in the hungry eyes of a certain school of politicians, always the "unearned increment" inviting confiscation? But never, I think, has the attack been delivered with such audacious cynicism as is exhibited in Sir Patrick MacDonnell's Minute. In Section 13 of the letter of the Bengal Board of Revenue, dated May 23, 1891, and printed in the Behar Blue-Book at pages 149-157, it is stated positively that, after the fullest official inquiries, the ridiculous stories about the sufferings of the tenants and the extortions of the landlords have been shown to be utterly false and unfounded—"there seem to be far stronger reasons for undertaking the Survey of Backergunge than that of any district of Behar."

Those who would know the rights of this matter should carefully study the questions that have been lately put in both Houses of Parliament by Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Gorst, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord Carmarthen, Mrs. Webster, Colonel Waring, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and a great many other members who have interested themselves in exposing the fallacies of the Irish Nationalists in Bengal. The whole of the Calcutta Press, English as well as Native, has consistently denounced the Survey; and only last week the *Homeward Mail* pointed out the want of candour shown by the Lieutenant-Governor in his minute—in which he has simply hushed up again all the old stale common-places about the iniquities of landlords familiar to readers of Irish debates and reports of Irish Land League meetings.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Carlton Club, November 28.

THE PAMPHLET CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to correct a little inaccuracy, which has crept in your leader on the "Pamphlet Case," published in your impression of the 14th instant. You say that "the learned Judges had the advantage, denied to Mr. Cooper, of having before them a complete translation of the whole of the poem or rhapsody on the 'Terrible Riots' of Bombay, and it must be admitted that when read as a whole the impression conveyed is not so lurid and sinister as the detached passages produced at the Police Court seemed to imply."

As a matter of fact, the whole of the translation as made by Mr. Ballaji Pandurang, the late Chief Translator of the High Court, was put in by my attorney at the hearing of the case to correct the error made by the official translator in detached passages relied on in behalf of the Crown. It is true that the prosecution launched their case with translation only of the detached passages, and the defence were put to some trouble to secure a translation of the whole poem as many translators in Bombay refused to have anything to do with the translation of the pamphlet, which had come into ill-odour with the police. Fortunately for me, and the other accused, however, Mr. Ballajee Pandurang came to our help.—Yours truly,

CANJI DHARAMSEY,

Author of the Gujrathi Poem, "Terrible Riots in Bombay," "Subouda Sangra," "Sundari Tilak," &c., also Publisher, "Subhasit Sabari," "Parampad Bodhinf," &c.

Bombay, Champawady, Dec. 18.

VOLAPUK is dead, but we are threatened with a new universal language called "Esperanto," the inventor of which claims that it lends itself not only to commercial transactions, but to all international relations, artistic, scientific or social. It is equally suitable to prose, verse, and song. There are only 16 rules in the grammar, and the language can be completely acquired in a few days. Under a patriarchal Government all minor poets should be compelled to write in "Esperanto."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

It appears that the Castaways from the Andamans who crossed from Ranchugong to Cuddalore a few weeks ago, underwent a far more trying ordeal than was indicated by the accounts of our Madras contemporaries. Our Port Blair correspondent gives a very interesting account of the voyage, from which we may quote the following passages:—In my last letter to you I mentioned that the edible birds' nest collectors had been blown out to sea in the cyclone of the 26th October, and as the R.I.M.S. Nancowry which had been sent out to look for them, could find no traces either on the Archipelago Islands, Barren-Islands, Narcondam, or in the open sea, it was believed that all hands had perished. Imagine our surprise when on the morning of the 23rd November, they returned in the Shahjehan from Madras, alive and very well. Their story, and a very extra ordinary story it is, is as follows:—On the 28th September a prty, consisting of a free Burman named Moung Yu, for Andamanese, and two convicts, went out in a large sailing cutter, manned by a convict crew of nine men, to clean the edible birds' nest caves. They had with them a month's rations. On there way round the islands, they picked up several other Andamanese, including a young man from the north Andaman of Aka-Yeri tribe who had never left his own country before, and who whished to go down to Mr. Portmn's house at Port Blair. On the 25th October all the islands having been visited and the caves cleaned, the party was returning to Port Blair, and anchored for the night at Ranguchong, a station seven miles south of the harbour. As the weather was stormy, Moung Yu put one convict and several Andamanese on shore to lighten the boat keeping with him only four Andamanese of whom the young Aka-Yeri was one, and told them to go to Mr. Portman and say that the boat was coming up later.

On the 26th Moung Yu tried to get into Port Blair, but when at the Sesostris Buoy, only two miles from the end of his journey, the full force of the storm came down and blew the boat out to sea. He then tried to fetch the Archipelago Islands, but the sea near there was so great that the boat was nearly swamped. To lighten her, bedding rations, &c., were thrown overboard; the men were constantly baling, and the boat drifted. After two days the weather moderated, and the sail was hoisted, the boat being kept straight before the wind. Each man had saved about two days rations, and this was eaten raw, little by little. The heavy rain supplied them with drinking water. On the 1st of November, they found themselves in thick muddy-water in which branches and palm leaves were floating. They had evidently come to the mouths of the Irrawaddy, and had the southerly wind lasted would have landed in a few more hours. Fate was, however, adverse, and the moosoon suddenly changed to the north-east, driving the boat before it through the Preparis Channel. On the 2nd of November they met with a sailing vessel manned by a European crew, who, on their approach, ordered them away, and would give no help. May that crew never be in a similar situation, and be refused help in their turn! The rain had now stopped, so, in addition to having nothing to eat, they had nothing to drink till the 4th November, from which date, on wards, there were occasional showers. The helm was taken by the convict manji, relieved by Moung Yu, and to these two men the others owe their escape, for the rest of the crew lay at the bottom of the boat in a despairing stupor, and could scarcely be roused to bale her out when necessary. The Andamanese took matters with their usual nonchalance. At first the clamoured for food and wanted to go on shore, but shortly became resigned to their position. On the 12th November, at 4 p.m., land was seen in the distance, and at 8 p.m., Moung Yu anchored the boat in order to prevent the convicts from attempting to escape. On the following morning, 13th November, at 8 a.m., they followed a steamer up the Cuddalore river and anchored opposite the police Thana. Moung Yu told the four Andamanese to guard the convicts, and hailing a cooly, who was working on a steamer close by, got him to assist him on shore and show him the way to the Thana. All the party were so exhausted that they had to be fed on gruel only at first, and each man was assisted on shore by two others. They remained for three days at Cuddalore the unfortunate convicts in the lock-up, and the others in an outer room of the Thana eating and sleeping, and regaining their strength; and were then forwarded by rail to Madras on the 16th, to the intense astonishment of the Andamanese, who had never seen a train before. On the 20th they embarked in the S.S. Shahjehan, and arrived in Port Blair on the 24th.—"English Mail."

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

THE Opium Commission opened at Mandalay on Friday. Surgeon-Magor Dantra the first witness, stated that for thirteen years he had been in charge of jails in Burma. The consumption of opium was not increasing amongst the natives of India, but was amongst the Burmans. The use of the drug afforded greater staying power and improved health. Burmans were liable to excess in all things, more so in alcohol than in opium. He had found opium invaluable when long marches had to be made though malarious tracts, with bad water and a short supply of provisions. Alcohol, he said, worked a hundredfold more mischief than opium.

Mr. Brides, the Commissioner, said that very few Upper Burmans used opium, perhaps one in five thousand. Burmans were not affected physically but were morally, taking to gambling and thieving when addicted to opium. The Shans were not adversely affected by the drug.

Law Yang, a Chinese merchant, said the restrictions on opium under King Mindon were less rigid than now. He thoughht the use of opium injurious.

Inspector Jennings gave evidence as to the wide use of the drug by Kachins. Mr Jennings had not seen any bad effects amongst Kachins from the use of opium.

Hadji Shumshuddin said Panthays were forbidden to smoke opium, though many of them did so. About half the Yunnanese smoked opium in the King's time. Opium was openly sold at Mandalay without prohibition by Chinese to Chinese, and was also sold *sub rosa* to Burmans.

Two Yunnanese traders were then examined. They thought opium absolutely necessary in the hills and in the jade mines. Prohibition would be disastrous to the Bhamo-Chinese trade, as the Yunnanese would not come to Bhamo if smoking were prohibited.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, an American missionary, said opium was degrading. To the inhabitants of Toungoo and the Shan States opium was a poisitve and unmitigated evil.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 12, as compared with the statement of December 5, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 5. Rs. A. P.	Dec. 12. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	52,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,23,283 1 8	1,76,09,850 14 11
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,63,176 2 0	5,90,87,620 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,07,147 0 3	5,48,816 14 7
Sundries	30,76,069 8 6	30,94,158 7 1
Rs.	10,42,69,672 12 5	10,55,40,446 11 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	98,65,638 0 0	1,02,68,562 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,28,471 0 0	59,70,391 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,34,049 1 1	97,87,618 3 7
Credits on do.	1,00,81,915 9 10	1,03,29,349 0 8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,58,28,149 7 9	2,59,34,090 1 5
Balances with other Banks	6,10,752 3 1	5,95,809 10 10
Bullion	3,670 14 7	6,253 2 10
Dead Stock	12,85,127 15 6	12,83,865 12 10
Stamps	8,987 0 8	9,063 6 9
Sundries	16,75,819 0 1	16,50,815 10 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,98,01,775 8 7	1,54,55,725 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,91,45,277 15 3	2,32,48,868 12 0
Rs.	10,42,69,672 12 5	10,55,40,446 11 3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to December 12:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	20,46,121	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,46,449	do.
Other Deposits	13,75,556	Dec.
Post Bills	1,58,330	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,41,814	Inc.
Loans	1,46,431	Dec.
Account of Credit	2,47,433	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,01,941	do.
Cash at Head Office	33,46,019	Dec.
Do. at Branches	41,03,591	Inc.

THE late Mr. James Rea, who rapidly amassed a fortune in Belfast, has left his entire estate to Belfast charities, which will benefit to the extent of at least 100,000*l.*

THE Rajah of Rampur, accompanied by Captain Colvin, went on Monday morning (Nov. 26) to Potsdam to visit the German Emperor, and remained to lunch with the Imperial family. Dr. Ehlers, the German explorer, who accompanied the party, presented to the Emperor a copy of his new work, 'At the Courts of Indian Princes," in which he gives an account of his travels in Hindustan. The Rajah arrived in Vienna on Wednesday (28th). He was received by the Emperor in the afternoon and dined with his Majesty at the Palace, Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, and the entire *personnel* of the Embassy being invited to meet him.

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

The Central Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association opened on Thursday at Meerut, in splendid weather. Thanks to the admirable arrangements made by Major Irwin, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, the Local Secretary, everything was in perfect working order. There was not a hitch throughout the day. There are 42 targets on the main ranges, Diana targets, running deer, and five revolver ranges. The number of competitors is about the same as in former years—about 250 British and 250 native. A large number of the ranges have been fitted with Captain Dobbie's system of marking discs, and these are meeting with unqualified approval, besides saving great labour and fatigue in marking. Another innovation is a proposition book, in which everyone is invitedto enter suggestions. A goodly number have already been put forward, most of them suggesting larger prizes and reduced entrance fees. Unusual interest is felt in this meeting as it is the first in Bengal where the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry rifles have met in competition. Opinions are very divided on the match-shooting cpabilities of the Lee-Metford. Teams have arrived in camp as follows: The Hampshire, King's Royal Rifles, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Oxford Light Infantry, Scottish Rifles, Worcester Regiment (from Kamptee), Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 2nd Border Regiment, 18th Hussars, 1st Bedford, Seaforth Highlanders, Cornwall Light Infantry, 5th Dragoon Guards, and the Royal Sussex Regiment. The North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, the E. I. R. and Calcutta Volunteers as usual muster strong.

The following native regiments have sent strong contingents:—The 26th, 29th, 30th, 33rd and 28th Punjab Infantry, the 1st Gurkhas, the Guides, the 1st Sikhs, the 4th Bengal Infantry, the 11th Bengal Infantry, the 35th Silkhs, the 3rd Gurkhas, the 38th Dogras, the 12th (K. I. G.) Bengal Infantry, the 2nd Bengal Infantry, The 5th Bengal Infantry the Deoli Force, and the 3rd, 6th, and 7th Bengal Cavalry.

In the first match, shot at 200 yards, four scores of 31 were made by Hodson, of the Guides; Flynn, of the Fusiliers; Warpe, Bedford Regiment; and Puryer, Bedford Regiment, respectively. There were also nine scores of 30, evenly distributed between the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry.

In the Lee Metford match, ten shots at 500, yards, Jahans, E. I. R., scored 48 out of 50. In the corresponding match for the Muir Mills Prize Sergent-Major Douglas scored 49, with one added point for the carbine. The Hon'ble C. E. Napier, Rifle Brigade, made 48 with the Lee-Metford; Kibble white, of the Volunteers, Rice of the 1st Silkhs, and, Bright, each 47. At 600 yards. Sergeant Santer Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, scored 34. All these matches, viz, XXVII, XXVIII, XXVIII (1) and XXIX are unlimited entry matches, hence none of the scores are final.

In the native army programme Hira Singh and Pertab Singh, both of the 29th P. I., head the match at 200 yards with 31 points. Ishar Singh, of the 26th P. I., made 48 out of 50 at 500 yards; and at 600 this afternoon Jemadar Bahadur Singh, Guides Cavalry, made the possible with one point added.

The General Officer Commanding visited the camp to day, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements for the Central Meeting, which promises to be a success.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE UNITED SERVICE COLLEGE.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has contributed to the Boston "Youth's Companion" an interesting article, on the United Service College at Westward Ho, which is so well known to Anglo-Indians. We give an extract or two:—

"Of all things in the world there is nothing, always excepting a good mother, so worthy of honour as a good school. Our school was made for the sons of officers in the Army and Navy, and filled with boys who meant to follow their father's calling. It stood within two miles of Amyas Leigh's house at Northam, overlooking the Burrows and the Pebble Ridge, and the mouth of the Torridge, whence the Rose sailed in search of Don Guzman. From the front dormitory windows, across the long rollers of the Atlantic, you could see Lundy Island and the Shutter Rock, where the "Santa Catherina" gallon cheated Amyas out of his vegeance by going ashore. If you know Kingley's 'Westward Ho!' you will remember how all these things happened."

"It was a good place for a school, and that school considered itself the finest in the world, excepting perhaps Haileybury, because it was modelled on Haileybury lines; and there was a legend that, in the old days when the school was new, half the boys had been Haileyburians. Our headmaster had been head of the modern side at Haileybury, and, talking it over with boys from other public schools afterwads I think that one secretary of his great hold over us was that he was not a clergyman, as so many headmasters are. As soon as a boy begins to think in the misty way boys do, he gets suspicious of a man who punishes him one day and preaches at him the next. But the Head was different, and we loved him. In all of five years I never saw him lose his temper, nor among 200 boys did anyone at any time say that he had his favourites. If you went to him with any trouble you were heard out to the end, and answered without being talked at or about, but always to. We trusted him absolutely, and when it come to the choice of the various ways of entering the Army, what he said was so. He knew boys naturally better than their fathers knew them, and considerably better than they knew themselves. So when the time came to read the final examinations, he knew the temper and powers of each boy, the amount training each would stand, and the stimulus or restraint that each needed, and handled them accordingly till they had come through the big race that leads into Her Majesty's Army. Looking back on it all, one can see the perfect judgment, knowledge of boys, patience, and above all, power, that the Head must have had. Some of the masters, particularly on the classic side, vowed that Army examinations were making education no more than marking, but there are a great many kinds of education and I think the Head knew it, for he taught us hosts of things that we never found out we knew till afterward. And surely it must be better to turn out men who do real work than men who write about what they think or what other people have done. A scholar may, as the Latin masters said get more pleasure out of his life than an Army officer, but only little children believe that a man's life is given him to decorate with pretty little things, as though it were a girl's room or a picture-screen. Beside scholars are apt all thei r ves to judge from one point of view only, and by the time that an Army officer has knocked about the world for a few years, he comes to look at men and things by and large as the sailors say. No books in the world will teach that knack. So we trusted the Head at school and afterward we trusted him more."

"There was a boy in the Canada Mounted Police, I think, who stumbled into a fortune—he was the only one of us who ever did—and as he had never drawn more than seven shillings a day, he very properly wrote to the Head from his wilds and explained his trouble, proposing that the Head should look after all his wealth till he came back. The Head was worth trusting—he saved a boy's life from diphtheria once at much greater risk than being shot at, and nobody knew anything about it till years afterwards. But I come back to the school that he made and put his mark upon. The boys said that those with whom Cheltenham could do nothing, whom Sherborne found too tough, and whom even Marlborough had politely asked to go, had been sent to the school at the beginning of things and turned into men. All our men, said the school, go into the Army, and there hasn't been a war for ten years where some of our fellows haven't played up. There are ninety of us in the service now. There are over 200 now. The school motto was 'Fear God, Honour the King; and so the men she made went out to Boerland and Zululand, and India and Burma, and Cyprus and Hongkong, and lived or died as gentlemen and officers.'

THE death of two brothers and a sister, all within a space of less than twelve hours, took place at Ballywillan, near Coleraine, the other week. Alexander Dunlop, aged eighty-seven, and Catherine Dunlop, aged eighty-one, died within a few minutes, and Allan Dunlop, aged eighty-six, about ten hours afterwards. All had been in good health until the past few days, when influenza attacked them. They resided in one house. The brothers, who commenced life as working carpenters had attained independence, owning valuable property in Portrush. All three were unmarried.

A ROMANTIC story has reached Rome from Girgenti, in Sicily. The brigand bands in the neighbourhood succeeded in capturing a rich landed proprietor, the Baron D'Anna. He was taken with all speed to the mountain fastnesses of the robbers, and there imprisoned in a cavern, where two brigand sentinels were told off to guard him. Negotiations with the family followed, 40,000 francs being demanded under threats of sending the prisoner's ears and hands by instalments if the money were not forthcoming. Meantime a series of violent rainstorms visited the district. The cave in which the Baron was confined became flooded, and the waters rose until he was covered to his shoulders. His sentinels fled, leaving the Baron still bound. He managed, however, to get to the mouth of the cavern, where he rubbed his cords against the rocks until his limbs were free. He walked for three hours until he came to a village, where the peasants assisted him to his chateau. He arrived home just in time to stop the ransom of 40,000 francs from being sent to the brigands.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOOK-SWINGING IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, November 24, Mr. Snape asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to a paragraph from Trincomalee that appeared recently in a Colombo newspaper, in which it was stated that the Kumpan festival of the Hindoos had just been held, that some of the devotees had iron hooks inserted into the flesh of their backs and were pulled with a rope by another in the fashion of a driver, that the ground was covered with blood from the great sacrifice of slaughtered animals, and that these proceedings were for the purpose of driving away evil spirits; whether he had also been informed of the further statement in the paragraph that for the observance of this festival a special public holiday was granted by Government on the recommendation of Mr. Nevill, the late assistant Government agent; and what action the Foreign Office proposed to take with reference to the sanction of these barbarous proceedings by the Government authorities of Ceylon.

Mr. Buxton (for Sir E. Grey) said the hon. baronet's attention had not been drawn to the paragraph; but if the hon. member would give him the name of the newspaper in which the report appeared and the date, he would have it sent out to the Governor with a request for a report.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

On Monday, November 27, Mr. Gourley asked whether a Naval officer had been sent to Calcutta for five years for the purpose of taking over the command of a corps of Naval Volunteers, similar in constitution of those recently disbanded in the United Kingdom; what were the nationality and number of men in the corps, and at whose cost the commandant had been sent out; whether there were similar corps in other parts of India; and whether all the expenses were paid by the British or Indian Government.

Mr. G. Russel: A retired Naval officer has been sent out as Naval instructor to the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, a body about 350 strong. It is composed of British subjects, mostly English, Scotch, and Irish, it is believed. Measures have for some time been in progress for the formation of similar corps, either as Naval or Artillery Volunteers, to take part in the schemes for the defence of Aden, Kurrachee, Bombay, Rangoon, and Moulmein. The expenses were borne by the Indian Government.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Sir J. Kitson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to apply to Parliament for power to enable the Secretary of State for India to recognise the payment of interest during construction of branch railways in India, and to authorise the charge of the said payment to the capital account of the railways in question.

Mr. G. Russel: It is the intention of her Majesty's Government to apply to Parliament for the powers described in my hon. friend's question, for exercise in such cases as are considered suitable by the Secretary of State in Council.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

On Tuesday, November 28, the House went into committee, and agreed to the financial resolution required for the East India Loan.

On Wednesday, November 29, the East India Loan was considered in committee. It was resolved—That it is expedient to authorise the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise in the United Kingdom any sum or sums of money, not exceeding 10,000,000*l.*, for the service of the Government of India, on the security of the revenues of India, and to make provision for other purposes relating thereto.

THE "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" DISCLOSURES ON THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Sir W. Wedderburn, on Thursday, November 30, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the statement in the Government of India despatch, dated September 20 last, that between the date of the signing of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee and the date of the closing of the Indian mints the main features of the committee's recommendations were known on the Continent and probably in London, whether the Secretary of State had taken steps to ascertain how such information was obtained.

Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State has no means of discovering how the *Frankfort Zeitung* obtained the information which it published on June 8, but he is satisfied, as the result of his inquiries, that the information was not divulged at the India Office.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether larger quantities of silver had been minted in India than the ordinary trade requirements; and whether, in consequence, the Government of India had experienced considerable loss.

Sir G. Russell: Yes; but I cannot say how far the facts are related to one another in regard to cause and effect.

THE DURAND MISSION.

Sir Andrew Scoble asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to state to the House the heads of the agreement arrived at between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Sir Mortimer Durand at their recent conference at Cabul.

Mr. G. Russell: As the Secretary of State has only received telegraphic summaries of the agreement arrived at, he is not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

On the discussion during question time of the business of the House Mr. Goschen said: I wish to ask when we are to have an opportunity of discussing this very large measure. It will be quite impossible to pass it simply *sub silentio*. I would remind the Prime Minister that when similar Bills have been introduced on previous occasions they have been made the first order of the day, when important matters connected with them have had to be discussed; and on one occasion three days were occupied in the discussion of the East India Loan Bill. There are many extremely important matters connected with this Bill which we have to discuss, and I hope the right hon. gentleman will give the matter his consideration. (Hear, hear.) A march was stolen upon us last night. (Ministerial dissent.) These Bills are usually best dicussed at length in Committee before the resolution is passed. I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he can give the House an assurance that ample opportunity shall be given for the discussion of this Bill.

Mr. Gladstone: I rather demur to the opinion of my right hon. friend opposite that the preliminary committee is the opportunity usually taken for the discussion of a Bill of the nature of the East India Loan Bill, and certainly I do not agree that a march was stolen on the House last evening. We thought it our duty to get through this preliminary proceeding. We quite agree that an opportunity should be given for the purpose of the discussion of the measure, and we shall bear it in mind when we come to propose the second reading of the Bill.

On the order for the report of the financial resolution on which to found an East India Loan Bill.

Mr. Goschen objected to the stage being taken, inasmuch as there had been no explanation given as to why ten millions were required by the Indian Government, and there had been no opportunity for debate on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said a similar resolution was introduced in 1885, when the debate was taken, not on the preliminary resolution as this was, but on the second reading of the Bill. He should have thought it convenient that the same course should be taken now. At all events, care would be taken before next week to make such arrangements as would be convenient to both sides, there being no desire to avoid debate.

Lord G. Hamilton contended that it was almost the invariable practice of the India Office to make a formal statement on the introduction of a loan Bill.

THE DURAND-MISSION.

In the House of Commons, on Nov. 30, Sir A. Scoble asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was in a position to state to the House the heads of the agreement arrived at between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Sir M. Durand at their recent conference at Cabul.—Mr. Russell said the Secretary of State had only received telegraphic summaries, and he was not in a position at present to make a statement.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the statement in the Government of India despatch, dated Sept. 20 last, that between the date of the signing of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee and the date of the closing of the Indian mints the main features of the Committee's recommendations were known on the Continent and probably in London, whether the Secretary of State had taken steps to ascertain how such information was obtained.—Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State has no means of discovering how the *Frankfurter Zeitung* obtained the information which it published on June 8, but he is satisfied, as the result of his inquiries, that the information was not divulged at the India Office.—Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether larger quantities of silver had been minted in India than the ordinary trade requirements; and whether, in consequence, the Government of India had experienced considerable loss.—Mr. G. Russell: Yes; but I cannot say how far the facts are related to one another in regard to cause and effect.

Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. J. Pease, said her Majesty's Government were aware of the recent issue by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a proclamation providing that slaves in the British Protectorate lying between the rivers Tana and Juba, including the territory of Witu, might be inherited by the lawful children of the present owners. It was true that by an agreement made between the British Government, the Imperial British East Africa Company, and the notables of Witu, all the inhabitants of Witu were declared to be free. Experience had shown, however, that the execution of the agreement was at present impracticable. Indeed, in the opinion of her Majesty's representative the armed resistance which had been opposed by the natives to the British administration of Witu had been in a great measure due to it. Consequently it had been provisionally modified. No steps were being taken for the immediate abolition of the status of slavery in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and recent experience had shown that an attempt to insist upon the emancipation of domestic slaves in Zanzibar would be attended with great disturbance and bloodshed. It was therefore advisable for the present to concentrate all effort upon the effectual prohibition of the slave trade, and this was being done.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, would consider measures relating to the expediting of business in the House. He rather demurred to the opinion expressed by Mr. Goschen that the preliminary committee was the opportunity usually taken for the discussion of a bill of the nature of the East India Loan Bill, and certainly he did not agree that a march was stolen on the House the previous evening. They thought it their duty to get through this preliminary proceeding. They quite agreed that an opporunity should be given for the purpose of the discussion of the measure, and they would bear it in mind when they came to propose the second reading of the bill

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LORD ROBERTS.

LORD and Lady Roberts had left Camperdown House near Dundee, for the South when the mail left. Before leaving they visited Broughty Ferry, to see the old house where his lordship had spent a long time during his boyhood. The house is now leased by the Government as the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers in the Tay district.

Lord Roberts, in addressing the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers at Grimsby on Nov. 27, said that, being a gunner himself, he took a great interest in the Volunteer branch of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and he gladly availed himself of this opportunity to say a few words to them about the important duties which they had undertaken, and of their position as an integral part of the Home Army. They were all aware that our first line of defence was the Navy, and they doubtless recognised, as every intelligent Englishman must recognise, that on our sea power depended not only the prosperity, but the very existence of our British Empire. The naval supremacy which Nelson's victories won for us remained undisputed for many years, but latterly the navies of other countries had gradually increased in strength, while at the same time our maritime trade had been multiplying a hundredfold. The result was that on the one hand the sea power of the United Kingdom had relatively diminished, and on the other hand the obligations devolving on the British Navy were becoming more arduous and extensive from year to year. Speaking generally, these obligations were: First, to be prepared to blockade or to meet and defeat on the high seas the fleets of the European Power, or Powers, opposed to us; and secondly, to keep open our trade routes and the lines of communication to our colonial dependencies, and to guard our merchant shipping from the inroads of hostile cruisers. But in order that the Navy might be able to perform these specific duties in time of war it was essential that our principal ports and harbours should be adequately protected by fortifications, guns, and submarine mines. It rested with the Volunteer Artillery, in concert with the Artillery of the Regular Forces and the Militia, to man the guns provided for coast defence, and that duty was second in importance to none which would be entrusted to the Home Army in time of war. (Hear, hear.) Realising this, he hoped they would also realise that their efficiency as a fighting body must depend on their skill as artillerymen and their discipline as soldiers. When he addressed the Volunteer Artillery at Edinburgh a few days ago, he specially referred to discipline as being the very essence of every military organisation, and he defined discipline as the unquestioning subordination of individual skill and intelligence to the orders of superior authority. For a real and vigorous discipline to be maintained it was absolutely necessary that each officer and non-commissioned officer should possess the complete confidence of those serving under his command and which feeling could not be hoped for unless all the higher ranks were thoroughly conversant with their duties. The 1st Lincolnshire Volunteer Artillery were, he thought, to be congratulated on being commanded by an officer who had learned what discipline meant in that best of all schools, namely—a British regiment employed in actual warfare, and he felt sure that the experience gained by their distinguished commandant in the Crimea was turned now to the best account in his present position. (Cheers.) He was

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Chronicle* (Nov. 25), who interviewed Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., previous to his departure for Lahore, asked the hon. member for Central Finsbury whether he was satisfied with what he had been able to achieve for India in the House of Commons. His reply was: "Yes; interest in India is greater than I expected in the House, and it is growing. Then we have achieved the victory of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and England. It is only bare justice to India, but, situated as we are, the removal of a handicap is a solid gain." A report of the ensuing conversation is appended :—

"Will the Indian Government carry out the resolution of the House of Commons?"

"I am disposed to think so, despite the habit England has adopted towards India of 'making promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope.' You see, officialdom in India is very angry, which probably mans that it sees no way of escape. Then it is suffering in estimation from the discovery that the Cantonments Regulations were till very recently still in force, contrary to the resolution of Parliament in 1888, and despite Lord Roberts's strenuous denials. The Under-Secretary (Mr. George Russell) declares that the resolution moved by Mr. Herbert Paul will be loyally carried out."

"That is good news for you to carry to the Congress at Lahore."

"True, but we were promised far more than that sixty years ago. In 1833 and again in 1858 the English Government pledged itself to 'impartially admit subjects of whatever race or creed to offices in our service.' The resolution touching simultaneous examinations removes one of the barriers you erected against us."

"Well, and what else does your National Congress complain of?"

"Of the heavy taxation. Taking the average income per head of the population in England and India, you are taxed 6·92 per cent.; India is taxed 14·3—more than double. The suggestion of the Congress is one eminently disagreeable to English ears, rigid economy in the administration, to be obtained by the gradual employment of natives instead of Englishmen, in all but the highest posts. Out of an annual revenue of £63,000,000 (excluding the railways) £12,000,000 finds its way to England yearly. India is being drained to death. Remember, too, if India were more contented, the Government could employ fewer white soldiers in India—always a great expense. Even Lord Roberts admits that the Indian Empire rests on the happiness and contentment of the people."

Mr. Naoroji (says the *Times*) met with "a hearty reception from the Parsees and Indian residents at Aden."

A CHAT WITH SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, M. P.

"C. S. B." gives, in the *Echo* of Nov. 27, an account of a conversation he has had with Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., on the subject of the Indian "National" Congress and the "Indian Party" in Parliament. we append a few extracts:—

"What is this Indian Party in Parliament which has been recently formed?"

"It is (said the member for Banffshire) a revival of an Indian organisation of which Mr. John Bright was chairmen in 1853. Fifty members of Parliament were then found willing to co-operate on the broad ground of a just and sympathetic policy to India. Last July Mr. Caine and myself issued invitations to a few leading independent members to dine together at the House of Commons, and discuss Indian affairs. Eighteen of us formed ourselves into the nucleus of an Indian Parliamentary Committee, with power to add to our numbers."

"What is your special aim?"

"The same as John Bright's; a just and sympathetic policy to India. We look upon our work as largely educational. Interest needs to be aroused in Indian matters." . . .

"I suppose you want more natives in the Civil Service?"

"As a matter of economy, we must have them; natives are cheaper servants than Englishmen. Despite Milton's allusion to 'the wealth of Ind,' India is a very poor country. . . ."

"Why do Anglo-Indians always speak of [the Indian] Congress as almost entirely composed of Bengali Babus?"

"Please ask me something easier. I suppose it is because they have never given themselves the trouble to inquire into the matter, and have no wish to know the truth. I commonly hear our opponents say that the fighting races of India are Mahomedans. They seem to forget that the great Indian fighting races are the Sikhs, Goorkhas, Rajputs, Mahrattas, and they are all Hindus. For twenty years I have corrected this mis-statement wherever I have seen or heard it, and I expect to correct it to the end of my life. . . . Of one thing you may be assured—representation in the Congress is entirely geographical, and usually Hindus and Mahomedans unite to send their representative. . . . It is in the air that it does not help a man to promotion or consideration in his office to sympathise with the Congress movement. . . . We want no favour from Government, only fair play—absolute impartiality. . . . The object of the movement is to make British government strong, by making it sympathetic and popular. Our aim is a strictly constitutional agitation. If we did not organise and advise it, we might find national feeling, under a despotic foreign rule, taking refuge in Anarchism. Nihilism, conspiracy or even a mutiny, as in 1857. . . . Almost anywhere but in Anglo-India we should be welcomed as valuable coadjuters." . . .

"Do you not think the Congress party play into the hands of Russia?"

"How could that be? On the contrary, our action will help Britain to resist Russian aggression. We call on her to make India contented. The success of a Russian or any invasion would depend entirely on how it was welcomed by the natives. With a contented people, England could trust more and more to native troops, which are much cheaper than English ones."

"You speak of a contented India. Now, what would make India contented?"

"Well, Indians want a full inquiry into India's needs by an impartial Commission, and the honourable fulfilment of the pledges given in 1833, and renewed by the Queen in 1858, opening up all offices to Indian subjects, regardless of race or creed. Small as that demand seems, it is a great change, and entails an immense economy in Indian administration. They by this means want to help in the re-adjustment of taxation, a difficult and delicate task. Especially they hope to lessen the great drain of Indian wealth to England, which goes by the name of 'home charges.' That money is spent in England; Indians want it to be earned by Indians and spent in India."

THE SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

THE African mail steamer Dohomey, which has arrived at Liverpool from West Africa, brings details of the recent seizure of the schooner Beatrice and the arrest of the English commercial agents, Messrs. Lawrence and Wood, at Cavally. It appears that the Beatrice had been down to Taboo, East of Cavally, with some goods; but, as the French had taken formal possession of the former place, and were leaving duties on all goods imported the Beatrice was taken to Cavally. Mr. Lawrence, seeing that matters at Cavally were very unsettled, did not have the goods taken to his factory, but kept them on board the vessel. Both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wood were on shore at Cavally, but seeing that the Liberians were encamped outside the town, and that an attack was imminent, they went on board the Beatrice, both for safety and in order to show their neutrality. Soon afterwards their vessel and they themselves were seized. The Dahomey left Monrovia, the Liberian capital, on Nov 4, at which time her Majesty's ships Widgeon and Phœbe were in port, but the latter left the same day for Cavally. It was believed that the warships had gone specially to Liberia, owing to Lord Rosebery's instruction cabled to Sierra Leone, and the promptness of the Foreign Secretary's action had given much satisfaction to the British residents.

ON the night of the 23rd November a brutal double murder was perpetrated in the Hongkong Harbour. Two men engaged a boat at Samshuipo, and when about mid-harbour attacked the boatman and his wife. Both were thrown into the water as well as their little girl. The boatman swam to a buoy, but his wife and daughter were drowned. One of the assailants has been arrested. He has made a statement practically admitting his guilt. A few nights before two boatwomen were attacked by fourruffians off Samshuipo. One of the women was cut on the cheek with a dagger, and the men succeeded in getting off $10 and a gold ring. One man has been arrested, who made a statement admitting complicity, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. These desperate assaults in the Harbour have, naturally, created some alarm amongst the Sampan people. All negotiations in connection with the duplication of the cable between Hongkong and Singapore have been concluded. The new cable will go from Hongkong direct to Labuan, thence to Singapore, costing, roughly, £300,000, and is being laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company with the object of affording additional security of communication.

THE PAST RACING SEASON.

A FIELD of twenty started for the November Handicap, at Manchester, on Saturday (Nov. 25). Mr. M. D. Peacock's Golden Drop (40 to 1 agst.) came in first; Col. North's Simonian being second, and the Duke of Beaufort's Son of a Gun third. Baron Hirsch's La Fleche started favourite at 5 to 1—a price also obtainable about Cereza and Aborigine. The stakes were worth £1375. The close of the Manchester meeting marks the end (for the season) of racing on the flat.

Winning Owners.—The six winning owners who have attained five figures are :—

Owner.	Number of Winners.	Number of Races won.	Total £
Mr. H. M'Calmont	9	20	25,431
Duke of Westminster	4	12	16,623
Duke of Portland	5	7	15,804
Sir J. B. Maple	14	28	10,748
Mr. Douglas Baird	5	11	10,625
Mr. T. Cannon	21	29	10,063

Lord Ellesmere, won £9909; Col. North, £9644; Mr. R. C. Vyner, £9036; Baron Rothschild, £8605; Baron Hirsch, £6974; Lord Rosebery, £5768; Lord Alington, £5542; Lord Dunraven, £5275; Mr. C. D. Rose, £4162; Prince Soltykoff, £3857; Mr. J. Lowther, £3655; Mr. C. J. Merry, £3639; General Owen Williams, £3371; Lord Cadogan, £3158; Mr. Lebaudy, £2869; the Duke of Beaufort, £2807; Mr. Manton, £2575; Mr. Jersey, £2432; Lord Durham, £2240; Captain Machell, £1806; and the Duke of Devonshire, £1156. The Prince of Wales is accredited with two winners, two wins, and £372.

Mr. M'Calmont made just under £20,000 only with Isinglass in the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Two Thousand Guineas. The Duke of Westminster again secured the Eclipse Stakes of £9902 with Orme, and the Duke of Portland won over £14,000 in three races —including Raeburn's success in the Lancashire Plate and Mrs. Batterwick's victory in the Oaks. Mr. C. J. Blake won three events only, which Delphos took, bringing in £7463. Mr. M'Colmont's total compares poorly with the Duke of Portland's £73,858 in 1889, and his Grace made £25,203 in the following year. Mr. Manton in 1889 won £21,545. Although La Fleche has again done great service to Baron de Hirsch, her owner's total is insignificant beside the £33,383 of last year, Mr. Rose, who made £12,042 last year, has been extremely unfortunate with Ravensbury.

SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.

"Pegasus," of the *News of the World* gives the following comparative table of the most successful jockeys during the last seven years, whose winning mounts number "double figures" :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Loates, T	222	—	147	167	59	21	
Cannon, M	108	182	137	39	21	11	9
Bradford, W	110	72	15	5	1	—	—
Barrett, G	107	154	133	106	123	95	106
Finlay, F	100	33	30	24	14	12	18
Watts, J	92	105	111	83	73	105	110
Chandley, S	71	63	51	38	58	31	33
Allsopp, F	58	60	49	38	20	12	4
Rickaby, F	44	56	53	78	44	70	45
Fagan, J	44	33	68	68	46	46	52
Calder, T	40	—	—	64	45	24	27
Colling, R	34	37	15	9	4	—	7
Chaloner, G	32	80	60	37	22	29	7
Mullen, T	31	47	24	12	22	9	16
White, A	29	..	..	43	50	39	33
Woodburn, J	25	57	90	50	36	58	42
Brown, G	24	14	3	1	1	—	—
Platt, W	18	25	21	17	10	21	8
Chaloner, R	16	51	76	17	2	1	—
Gough, G	15	4	3	—	—	—	—
Pratt, F	12	12	1	—	—	—	—
Webb, F	11	34	23	1	16	43	31
Black, F	11	11	2	2	2	—	—
Harrison, J	11	2	1	—	—	—	—
Toon, H	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wingfield, W	10	—	1	3	2	—	—

From the amateur ranks death has removed Mr. Abington Baird. Mr. Lushington and Mr. W. H. Moore this season tie for first place, each having ridden nine winners. Mr. Moore comes out the better of the pair, as he has only had twenty mounts to Mr. Lushington's twenty-seven.

WINNING STALLIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The following is a list of the most successful horses at stud :—

Name.	Number of Winners.	Number of Races won.	Totals. £ s.
St. Simon, by Galopin	25	47	36,582 0
Isonomy, by Sterling	10	21	26,258 5
Hampton, by Lord Clifden	24	40	19,963 0
Ormonde, by Bend Or	2	4	1,493 0
Melton, by Master Kildare	16	29	11,434 0
Galopin, by Vedette	14	32	11,338 0

Royal Hampton, £9636; Necromancer, £8369; Barcaldine £8027; Wisdom. £7287; Peter, £7238; Saraband, £7724; Bend Or, £6511; Springfield, £6498. St. Simon did better last year with £53,259, and Bend Or (then second highest) produced £17,892, Ormonde £16,049, and Wisdom £14,955, and Isonomy £11,330. In 1889 Hampton was credited with £35,203 and Galopin with £43,516. The champion's score is chiefly due to Isinglass, and Orme gained £11,347 out of Ormonde's total. The above figures do not include Irish or foreign racing, or Delphos would have swelled Necromancer's amount. Stockwell is still the best sire on record, his progeny securing no less than £61,185 in 1866. Perplexe is this year's champion French sire, with £25,216 to his credit.

"ROBBING THE RYOT."

THE *Globe* of Nov. 28 printed the following in its "Notes of the Day":—Is there any necessity to continue the Opium Commission? A great mass of evidence has already been taken, and as the witnesses for the one side have invariably contradicted those for the other, not only on matters of opinion, but even more flatly on matters of fact, it may be assumed that this will go on to the end of the chapter. The Commission might as well, therefore, wind up at once, and thus save the unforfunate ryot from being still further fleeced, solely to provide the Home Government with the means of gratifying its anti-opium supporters. The longer the preposterous and, so far, abortive inquiry goes on, the greater will be the cost. Inasmuch, then, as those who demanded it have shirked the obligation of paying the piper, it is high time that the Indian taxpayer should be allowed a little voice in calling the tune. The Calcutta Treasury is not so rich that it can afford to waste money on exploiting the crotchets of British busybodies. In spite of the abrogation of the American Silver Purchase Act, the exchange value of silver obstinately refuses to improve, and there seems only too much probability that the next Indian Budget will bring into view a financial condition not far removed from insolvency. If Great Britain were so circumstanced, what would her people say did a squad of quasi-philanthropic quacks in India compel the Government to set on foot a costly inquiry into the sale of intoxicants, and at the expense of the British taxpayer? We fancy that the English would oppose a very peremptory "non possumus" to that endeavour. But it is so easy to be virtuous at the expense of one's neighbour as in the case of the missionary who, when giving evidence before the Commission the other day, coolly proposed to make good the enormous loss consequent upon stopping the opium trade by placing a heavy tax on tobacco consumed in India. That would, of course, deprive the peasant of one of the very few little comforts within reach of his narrow means.

FATHER JUVENAL: AN UNRECORDED TIBETAN LEXICOGRAPHER.

"J. S. C." writes in the *Academy* (Nov. 25):—"It appears that a new name must be added to the scanty list of Europeans who have studied the Tibetan language. Everything hitherto known on the subject is summarised by Mr. Clements R. Markham, in his introduction to the Narratives of Bogle and Manning (second edition, 1879). But we find no mention there of the name of father Juvenal, a Roman Catholic missionary in Agra at the end of last century, who has been rescued from oblivion by recent publication of a volume entitled "Travels in India a Hundred Years Ago" (Osgood Mellvaine and Co.). The author is Thomas Twining, who went out to India in the Bengal Civil Service in 1792. Two years later, when he was not yet nineteen, he undertook an adventurous journey to Delhi, where he obtained an audience of the Great Mogul, Shah Alam, then living under Mahratta protection. During one stage of this journey, from Farrukhabad to Agra, he had for a companion Father Juvenal, of whom he gives a very lively account. Unfortunately he does not supply many biographical details, except that he was a Roman by birth; but he leaves the impression that he must have died shortly afterwards.

"Here is the passage about his Tibetan studies: 'He [Father Juvenal] had made two exaursions to Tibet, and resided there long enough to be able to compile a dictionary of the language. He showed me this laborious work, now nearly completed, although he said another journey to Tibet would be necessary. When terminated, he meant to transmit one copy of it to Rome, and another to the University of Oxford, of which, at his request, I gave him the address."

"It is, we fear, too much to hope that any copy of this eighteenth century Tibetan dictionary can be now in existence.

ON Friday, Nov. 24, the Earl of Rosebery had audience of Her Majesty. On Sunday morning the Queen attended divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of Rochester officiated, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, the Bishop preaching the sermon. The Earl of Elgin kissed hands on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Lord and Lady Elgin and the Bishop of Rochester dined with Her Majesty.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABUL.

STATEMENT BY THE HON. G. CURZON.

THE Hon. George N. Curzon, M. P., made to a representative of Reuter's Agency, on Nov. 28, the following statement of his views regarding Sir Mortimer Durand's recent mission to the Ameer :—

"About the results of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission I know nothing beyond what has appeared in the newspapers; but if the outline of the agreement arrived at, as there given, be correct, it is equally creditable to both parties. The loyalty of the Ameer has never been seriously questioned by those behind the scenes, and the warmth of the welcome given to the mission, as well as the smooth progress of the negotiations, confirm the belief in his sincerity towards the Indian Government. A substantial addition to his subsidy has been all the more readily granted from an inspection of the excellent purpose to which he has devoted the 12 lacs per annum hitherto allowed him. He has practically restored and renovated Kabul, and his stores, workshops, factories, and arsenal are better organised and more effective than those belonging to any other Asiatic State west of China.

"On the other hand, the evacuation by the Afghans of Chageb, in Beluchistan, which has long been a bone of contention on the southern frontier, and the settlement of the unfortunate dispute about the railway station at New Chaman, which has for some time been boycotted by the Ameer, are smaller, but not less advantages to the Indian Government, while the recognition of Chitral as falling under the undivided political influence of the latter will fortify one of the few remaining doubtful links in the chain of North-West Frontier defence. If this agreement is followed before long by a peaceful opening of the hitherto closed route from Chitral to Jallalabad and Peshawur the result will be still more satisfactory.

"The terms of settlement, as published, contain no reference to the question of the Trans-Oxian frontier or to the Ameer's claim over Roshan and Shignan—a silence which probably is far from meaning that an agreement upon those points was not arrived at, but must have been dictated by the necessities of the impending settlement of that frontier with Russia. The difficulty of the latter question has always lain far more in the uncertainty as to the real attitude of the Ameer than in the geographical or strategical considerations involved, and a definite understanding with him should smooth the path for early delimitation in conjunction with Russia. Sir Mortimer Durand is probably the only man in India who could have conducted the mission and negotiations with such brilliant success. He was already known to the Ameer; he is an excellent Persian scholar, and his mastery of frontier question is quite unrivalled. What may have been said about the succession to the Afghan throne has not transpired. But the mission cannot possibly have returned to India without ascertaining both the personal views of the Ameer and the general attitude of the Afghans; and in the event of the Ameer's death, which fortunately does now seem likely his health appearing to be thoroughly re-established we should be saved thereby from the policy of indecision which we have pursued on previous occasions and from the undignified position of not knowing which of the various competitors to back.

"Though the honorific character of the reception accorded to the mission as the Ameer's guests must not be discounted, yet the extraordinary friendliness of the welcome given by all classes confirms the impression I have long held that the Afghan hostility towards the British has in great measure disappeared, and that the conviction that British policy is associated with the maintenance and strengthening, not with the weakening or extinction, of Afghan independence is now widely held in that country. Similarly, no doubt, the opportunity has not been lost of exchanging views as to the responsibilities entailed upon both parties by the delimitation of the Russo Afghan frontier in 1885. The seriousness of the obligation has never either been denied or minimised by the British Government; but an agreement with the Ameer as to the practical modes of execution has hitherto always remained a desideratum.

"Lord Lansdowne, in leaving India, may feel reasonable pride at having once more, after a period of some friction, placed our relations with Afghanistan upon a satisfactory footing. In the extreme north the Pamir question remains unsettled, but the occupation by Indian troops of the advanced line, Chitral-Gilgit-Hunza, which we owe to him and Lord Roberts, has left us little to fear from the consequences of whatever terms may ultimately be settled with Russia. On the other side of India the pacification and development of Upper Barmah have made quite wonderful strides, and the only immediate cloud on the frontier horizon is the difficulty with France about the Upper Mekong, arising out of her aggression upon Siam. If the negotiations at Paris upon this point prove abortive Great Britain has already, in her possession of territories there, by unquestioned and unquestionable title, a position which, if resolutely adhered to and sustained, should prevent British interests from suffering any damage from what the French either have done or may contemplate doing on the upper waters of that river."

VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The leading Russian journals (says the *Daily News* Odessa correspondent), profess to be perfectly satisfied with the result of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul, inasmuch as a clear, distinct, and definite understanding between the buffer State and the British Indian Government is above all things desirable for the maintenance of the frontier status quo. Russia, on her part, has always desired to have a similarly definite and pacific understanding with her Eastern neighbour, the Afghan Ameer. On the whole, therefore, it is considered that the British mission to Cabul will relieve the previous tension of the situation and be productive of beneficial results to all parties concerned.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

In the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh, on Saturday, Nov. 25, before Sheriff Blair, Alfred John Monson was charged with endeavouring to drown Lieutenant Hambourgh in Ardlamont Bay on Aug. 9, and with murdering him by shooting him on the following day in a wood near Ardlamont House. The prisoner who chatted cheerfully with his counsel before the proceedings commenced appeared to be quite unconcerned, and when charged, pleaded not guilty. The trial was then fixed for Tuesday Dec. 12. No objection was taken to relevancy of the indictment and the whole proceedings lasted only two minutes. At the Sheriff's Court, Inverary on the same day the pleading diet against Edward Sweeney *alias* Edward Davies *alias* Edward Scott who is charged in conjunction with Monson was called. The Court house was almost empty when Sheriff Shairp took his seat on the bench. The other officials present were Mr. Maclullich, Procurator Fiscal; Mr. Douglas, sheriffs clerk, and their respective deputies. The accused was formally called, and, there being no response, an execution of service of the indictment at Ardlamont House, Scott's last known resident in Scottland, was produced by the Procurator Fiscal. A certificate remitting further proceedings to the High Court of Judiciary was signed by the sheriff, the Court then rose. It is stated that this is the first instant in Scotland since the passing of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887 in which an accused person alleged to have fled from justice has been indicted. The present proceedings are taken with a view to declaring the accused an outlaw.

It is stated that in the case against Monson there are no less than 266 "productions." These include the proposal for insurance to the Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York for two policies of 10,000*l* each by Winsor Dudley Cecil Hambrough, dated August 2, 1893, and Aug 4, 1893; a proposal by Mrs. Agnes Maud Monson to the Scottish Provident Institution for a policy of insurance for 50,000*l*., dated July 21, 1893; a proposal by A. J. Monson to the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for 15,000*l*., date May 28, 1892; a opoposal by Agnes Maud Monson to the said Liverpool and London andGlobe Insurance Company for 5,000*l*., dated July 24, 1893, and a proposal by Agues Maud Monson to the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company for 1,000*l*., dated Nov. 15, 1892, ail on the life of W. D. C. Hambrough and a proposal for a loan of 20,000*l*. by Agnes Maud Monson to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Company Limited, dated Nov. 5. 1892. There ase numerous letters, copies of telegrams, cheques, pawn-tickets, two jackets, a pair of knickerbockers, s cap, two guns, cartridges, pieces of beech and rown trees, a row lock, a knife and part of a boat. The witnesses for the Crown number 110; they include officials and servants at Ardlamont, local police officers representatives of various insurance companies, D. A. Hambrough, London financial agents, London solicitors' pawnbrokers, and members of the Criminal Investigation Department' a Ventnor photographer a chemist from Nobel's Explosives Company James MacNaughton gunmaker Edinburgh and several medical gentlemen.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 28.

5TH LANCERS—The appointment to a Sec Lieutenancy of Lieut T H Marston, from the 4th Bn the Norfolk Regt, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 26, 1893, is cancelled.

17th Lancers—Capt H Fortescue to be Major, vice H C Jenkins, promoted Lieut Colonel on half-pay.

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut H Bremner to be Lieutenant, vice G T G Edwards, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut Col and Col E Antrobus to be Lieut Colonel, vice Col L J Oliphant, placed on half-pay.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut Col and Col E E T, Viscount, Falmouth, CB, to be Lieut Colonel, vice Col the Hon H W L Corry, placed on half-pay; Capt H R Stopford to be Major, vice Col E E T, Viscount Falmouth, CB; Super Capt Rowland, Lord St Oswald, to be Captain, vice H. R. Stopford.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Prince Albert (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—E Kirkpatrick, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice A R Foord, placed on temporary half-pay; H Fitz W Hardman, to complete establishment.

East Yorkshire Regt—Super Capt C F Harrison to be Captain, vice W P Standish, retired; Lieut W S R May to be Captain, vice L L Steele, promoted; Sec Lieut H A N Forte to be Lieutenant, vice W S R May.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Sec Lieut F J Bowen, to be Lieutenant, vice H O Codrington, seconded.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Lieut H L C Moody, to be Captain, in succession to Major W G B Western, Instructor R M College. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—J Golding, vice H L C Moody; H V Riddell, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice W S Doyle resigned; A H T Rouse, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; J W O'Dowda, to complete establishment.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Lieut R P Stuart, to be Captain, in succession to Major W H Sawyer, appointed to the Staff. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—E F Harding, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice R P Stuart; A R C Rew, to complete establishment.

West India Regt—Gent Cadet J H Stewart, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J H F H Cloran, resigned Hongkong Regt.—The promotions to as the rank of Jemadar of the following Havildars are antedated as follows, such antedate not to carry precedence in the regiment prior to June 7, 1893 :—Muhammad Abdullah, to April 1, 1892; Sirdar Khan, to April 1, 1892; Ghulam Jilani Khan, to March 1, 1892.

Staff—Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut-Col J Steevens, Ordnance Store Dept, to be an Assistant to the Director of Artillery at Headquarters, which appointment is substituted for that of Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance at Headquarters; Major-Gen J N Crealock C B, to command a First Class District in India, vice Major Gen C J East, C B, who vacated that appointment; Lieut Col and Col J E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, from half-pay, to command a First Class District in India, and to have the local rank a Major General whilst so employed, vice Major Gen (local Lieut General) C E Nairne, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, appointed to the command of the Bombay Army; Lieut Col and Brevet Col R Walker from a Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col E Lovas, who vacates that appointment; Lieut Col the Hon C Dutton, from half-pay, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer, Class 1, vice Lieut Col G A W Forrest, appointed Commandant of the Duke of York's R M School; Capt B C Urquhart, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be A D C to the Right Hon the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada; Capt F M Beaumont, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be A D C to his Excellency Gen Sir R Biddulph, G C M G, C B, Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar.

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Sec Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :—T C Browning, the Royal Muster Fusiliers; C Godfrey, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; E T Carwithen, the King's Own Scottish Borderers; W F Stevenson, the Bedfordshire Regt; A N Lovell, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt); Qmr and Hon Lieut C Sinclair, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE NAVY.

Commander.—J H T Burke, to President, additional (Nov 22).

Lieutenants.—R G Fraser, in command, and F W Dean, to Gleaner (Dec 5); E R Le Marchant, to Benbow (N), C A Buckland, to Hercules (N), P Nelson Ward, to Thames (N), J D Arcy, to Pearl (N) (all Nov 24); J F Murray Aynsley, to Excellent, additional (Dec 29); F S Wheeler, to Northampton (N) (Dec 29); F W H Herney, to Excellent, additional (Nov 29).

Sub Lieutenant.—H A P Glossop, to Gleaner (Dec 5).

Staff Engineer.—James J Walker, to Cyclops, to Cyclops to date Dec 1.

Chief Engineerrs.—Charles W Gregory, to Mohawk undated); W F Stewart, to Sandfly (undated).

Engineers.—R W Donohue, to Mohawk (Dec 1); J E Mortimer, to Penelope; J S Gibson Sugar, to Vernon, additional; G E Wheatley, to Cockatrice: R H C Ball, to Mersey (Nov 24; J M Simpson, to Victory, additional (Nov 24; W R Parker, to Gleaner (Dec 5); A R Anderson, to Surprise; W Toop, to Cambridge, additional (Nov 29); Marrick, to Euphrates, W H S Moysey, to Himalaya. C A Harding) and W J Hender, to President, additional, E J Taylor, to Pembroke, additional, R B Ayres, to Vivid, all to date Nov 30).

Assistant Engineers.—J Dawson, to Blake, additional (Dec 1); C&J Hammond, to Phœbe, additional (Nov 25); R Ryan, to Gleaner (Dec 5); R B Morrison, to Amphion; W C Johnson. to Sans Pareil; A Olver to Nile (Nov 29; A E Drought, probationary, to Trafalgar (Nov 29).

Surgeon.—C J Fyfe, to St Vincent, additional Nov 27).

Paymaster.—W V T Leonard, to Cleopatra (Nov 16).

Asssistant Paymasters.—L A Bebbb, to Wye, in charge; J A Clark, to Vernon (Nov 25).

Gunners.—W White, to Aeolus (Nov 21); J Gill, to Foxhound (Nov 16).

Boatswains.—D Davies, to Duke of Wellington Nov 20); T J Andrews, to Resolution Q D D (Dec 5) G E Turner, to Lion (Nov 24); R H Blackmore, to Tamar (Nov 24).

Carpenters.—J B Hawton, to Hydra (Nov 20); G Littleton, to Resolution; S G Hicks, to Repulse; J. Mackenzie, to Indefatigable.

Admiralty, Nov 2C, 1893.—Acting Sub-Lieut Harry Anthony Pownall Glosson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug 14).

Nov 21, 1893, Royal Marine Artillery.—Major Edward Rea Milner Crooke has been promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of Mar 19, 1893 (Nov 22).

Nov 23, 1893, Royal Naval Reserve.—The following Sub-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—Frederick Peel Horsfall, Reginald E Lake Hill, William Reid, Thomas James Bremner, Frank Preston Whitehead, Hugh Graham Moore, Arthur William Bond, John William Webber (Nov 21).

Nov 24.—Staff Surgeon R W Biddulph, BA, MB, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 27.—Engineer J E Jenkins has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub-Lieut A H James has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut.

The following appointments have been gazetted :—Admiral Sir A H Hoskin to be Grand Cross of the Bath; Admiral Sir M Culme-Seymour to be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Major-General S Fraser, RM, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year for field officers, rendered vacant by the death of Col Badfield.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for chief engineers of the Royal Navy, vacant by the death of Fleet Engineer P J Newton, has been conferred on Fleet Engineer Wm B Baird, RN.

THE offer of the Russians to present the Cathedral of Notre Dame with an immense bell to be called the "Bell of Peace," and which it was proposed should weigh at least thirty-two thousand kilogrammes, and at most ninety thousand kilogrammes, has led to interesting considerations. In the firt place, the only position a new bell could occupy in the tower of Notre Dame is that in which the Russian bell brought from Sebastopol now hangs, and then it must not be of large dimensions, as the tower already shakes when the big bell, weighing twelve thousand five hundred kilogrammes, given to the Cathedral in 1683 by Louis XIV and Marie Therese, is rung. Moreover, M. Selmersheim, the Cathedral architect, has explained that the only archway through which the new bell could be got into the tower was scarcely large enough to allow of the Louis XIV and Marie Therese bell passing through it. The Parisians will therefore have to be content with a smaller and less costly present, in exchange for which they will probably offer Russia the Sebastopol bell.

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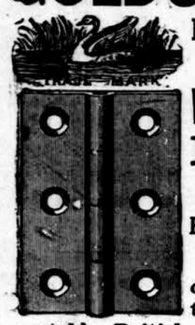

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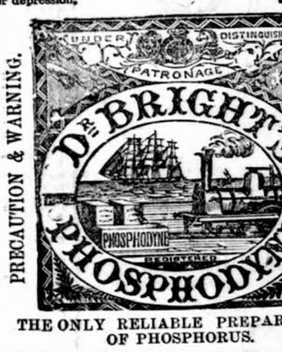

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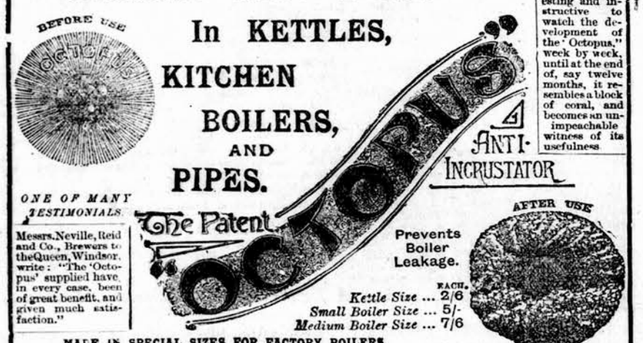
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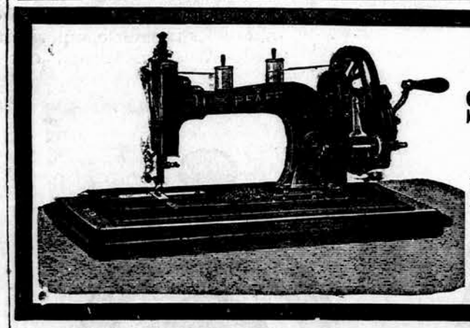

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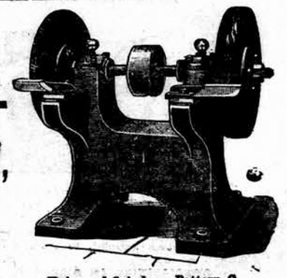

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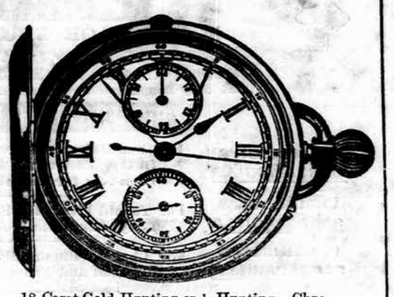

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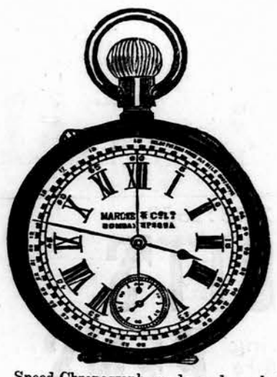

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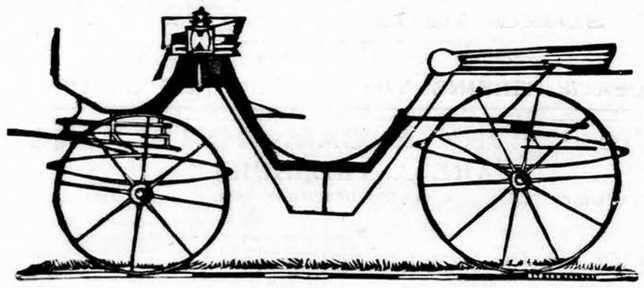

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